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CURRENT OBSERVATIONS.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* having pooh-poohed the Cincinnati *Commercial's* story about Governor Posey being a son of Washington, the *Commercial* sent out a special "commissioner" to Indiana to look the matter up, who corrects some of the errors of the previous statement, but insists that the Poseys descended from the Father of his country. This seems to be the local tradition in Indiana, where Governor Posey lived for a year or two, at Jeffersonville, near the Kentucky border, while his son, Colonel Thomas Posey, lived for nearly fifty years at or near Corydon, in Harrison county. When Senator Posey was appointed by Madison, in March, 1813, to be Governor of Indiana Territory, the seat of government was at Vincennes, in Knox county, whither he repaired. Shortly afterward it was removed to Corydon, where the first territorial Legislature after his accession met on the 6th day of December, 1813, and Governor Posey delivered to them a brief message. On the 27th day of December he sent in a communication, stating that his health had become greatly impaired, that his physician lived at Louisville, and he had used up all the medicine he had brought with him, and that it was necessary he should remove to Jeffersonville, to be in reach of medical aid. The Legislature dragged along until the 6th of January following (1824) but not before passing a joint resolution censuring the governor for the trouble he had put them to by going off to Jeffersonville. In spite of this vote, the old colonel remained at Jeffersonville through 1814-15, and messages and bills were carried to and fro between the two towns. In 1816 the State government was formed, Governor Posey went out of office, and is supposed to have died on his plantation in Louisiana in 1818. His son died at the age of eighty or upward in 1863, leaving no children. His will was admitted to probate on the 24th of April, 1863; in it he says: I give and bequeath to my nephew, Thomas P., son of Lloyd T. Posey, all my papers of every kind except masonic; also my sword and brass-barrel pistols, they being left to me by my father, and relics of the revolutionary war." An executor was named, whose duty it was to deliver the papers thus bequeathed to the legatee, who was living at that time at Shawneetown, Ill., but has since died. Thes papers comprised the Washington letters and others, dated back to the revolutionary times, and among other very interresting documents a journal kept by Gov. Posey, embracing the period of this service in the revolutionary war, and coming down to the time when he left Lousiana to assume the government of Indiana Territory. The journal was kept with unusual regularity, and among other things, exhibited his accounts kept while he was engaged in the business of planting in Louisiana, a separate account with each farm and each crop, showing to a nicety the exact condition of each—another Washington characteristic. These precious documents were carefully packed for sending to the legatee, but unfortunately, a few days before they would have been sent the building in which they were stored, with all its contents, was burnt, and all these carefully preserved relics were lost.

The testimony of many persons now living who knew Col. Posey, the Governor's son, was that he bore a remarkable personal resemblance to Gen. Washington. He was six feet and an inch tall, well proportioned, and with the nose, eyes, mouth and bearing of Washington. He is said to have been a man of vehement passion, on occasions, but possessed of wonderful powers of self-control. His eyes could fairly flame with wrath, when not the twitching of a muscle, or a shade of difference in his complexion, would be permitted to betray any inordinate or any unusual emotion. He is described as being a man of ordinary culture, so far as books were concerned, but of unusually solid and substantial powers of judgment; as human and benevolent to a degree, and rigidly, even scrupulously honorable and just in all his business and social relations. He was possessed of a peculiar dignity of character and appearance which while it attracted the warm regard of all who came in contact with him, alike repelled the idea of undue familiarity, with nothing about him that suggested the idea of sparkling or lively characteristics, but rather of strength, weight and force. His life, at least the latter half of it, was blameless, and all his social and neighborhood relations of a kindly and friendly character. He was very sensitive at times, and one very singular circumstance is related of him—that although his library was provided with a good collection of biographies of Washington, and he had in his possession the private papers of his father, he was never known by any one to mention his name, but studiously avoided even a remote allusion to him.

A Canadian trilobite has attracted some special attention lately, from the assertion that it shows the remains of legs. Although this ancient creature had, without doubt, organs of locomotion, they have not been preserved in the fossil remains. The specimen has been examined by the Geological Society of London, and the theory regarding the legs confirmed. More recently, the opinion of Prof. Dana, of New Haven, has been asked, and he now gives it in the *Journal of Science*, of which he is the editor. His conclusion is that the organs which have been so much studied are not legs, but arches in the membrane of the under surface of the body, to which the legs were attached. The reasons which he assigns for this opinion are very clear, and this will probably settle the question.

Mr. Darwin, in maintaining his theory of correlation in growth, cites instances to show that where, in certain species of animals, there is an abnormal skin, the teeth also show corresponding eccentricity, indicating some correlation between them in growth. Mr. Mivart replies to this by citing many examples to the contrary, showing that there is no universal law of connection. The *armadillo* has a very abnormal skin; but the teeth are not so different from other animals. The *aardvark* has teeth different in type from any other mammal, and yet its hairy coat shows no peculiarity. A mammal of Australia has teeth of horn, as found no other; but the covering in is ordinary.

According to Sir Charles Lyell, the mudlumps of the Mississippi Delta have no parallel in the Delta of any other river. These mudlumps are upheavals from the bottom, all within from one to three miles of the main axis of the current. The mud breaks from the bottom with some force, and is connected with the evolution of gas. Cones are thus built up resembling volcanoes. Their history is various. Some are rapid in their rise; others much more deliberate. Some will rise to the surface and form the foundations of islands. Channels are sometimes thus obstructed and ultimately closed. Then, again, mudlumps form in chains along the mouths of the passes, and thus build up the shore line. The gas which flows with the mud is inflammable; but not in sufficient quantity to account for the force which pushes up the mud.

Mr. J. P. Lesley, the philologist, contributes to the May number of *Old and New* a curious and interesting account of a papyrus which is supposed to be the oldest Scripture in existence. Its history is as follows: Its discoverer and owner was M. Prisse d'Avesnes; and it has always been known as the "Papyrus Prisse." In 1847, it was published in *fac simile*, and bestowed in the Royal Bavarian Library at Munich. In 1867, M. Chalons, of Chalons sur Saone, gave the first idea of its contents to the learned world, in an article in the "Revue Archeologique, under the title, "*Le plus ancien livre du monde.*" Other Egyptologists have worked upon its translation, and explained more satisfactorily some of its words and phrases; but it was not until December 4, 1869, that a full analysis of its grammatical structure and etymological significance was made by Herr Lauth, who read a memoir on the subject at a meeting of the Royal Bavarian Academy of that date; and this memoir has been since published in the "Sitzungsberichte" of the Academy for that year.

The English translation now given by Mr. Lesley, is but a carefully weighed rendering of the awkward sentences which Herr Lauth's scientific conscience compelled him to write with no attempt to effect a harmony between him and his Gallic compeer where their versions differ, and with no intention to discuss the difficult questions which arise respecting the proper rendering of certain words, much less those which touch upon the archæology of the most remote age of Egyptian history. The version is too long for the COMMERCIAL to print, but we may state that in the last verse we have the author named, Kadjimna, and the age of his book defined; the last two reigns of the third dynasty of Manetho's Pharaoh's—the reigns of Huni and Snefru, the immediate predecessors of Chufu, or Cheops, the builder of the first and greatest pyramid. Herr Lauth assigns to Kadjimna an antiquity of 5,400 years, or 2,200 years before Moses.

The other question, how this precious relic was preserved, is more difficult to answer. But any one who takes the trouble to follow Herr Lauth through a paper which he read before the Bavarian Academy February 5, 1870, entitled "On Chufu's Building and Book," will be astonished at the amount of collateral, classical and monumental materials on hand for estimating the literary tendencies of the third, the second, and even of the very first dynasty of the Egyptian kings.

Altogether it is an extremely curious and interesting piece of research.

During the extensions of the fortifications at Antwerp, which have occupied some years, very fine opportunities have been offered for studying the crag formations of Antwerp. The Belgian Government during the excavations used every care to preserve the remains of Cetacea and other marine mammalia thus disinterred. The workmen were instructed to give up all such remains for the Government, and were not allowed to sell them. Parts of the Black and Gray Crags proved to be a complete charnel house—so abundant were the remains—and these have been quietly brought together and placed under lock and key for the last eight years. The richness of the fauna disinterred may be judged from the fact that it is stated that eight new genera of Ziphioid Cetaceans are indicated, besides sixteen new species belonging to known genera. Many of the forms are represented by far more complete portions of the skull than have hitherto been known from these beds, also portions of the trunk, limbs, and lower jaw in connection with these. Portions of the skull of the fossil Walrus, tusks of which occur in the Suffolk bone-bed, and have been described as Trichecodon, have been obtained, as well as remains of seals. All these specimens are now under study by the Vicomte du Bus, and are not open to the inspection of even professional palæontologists. They are being carefully and freely engraved, and will soon, it may be hoped, be made known to the world.

AMONG the wonders of the earth is the sublime grandeur of the canon of the Yellowstone. The great falls are at the head of one of the most remarkable canons in the world—a gorge through volcanic rocks fifty miles long, and varying from 1,000 to nearly 5,000 feet in depth. In its descent through this wonderful chasm, the river falls almost 3,000 feet. At one point, where the passage has been worn through a mountain range, our hunters assured us it was more than a vertical mile in depth, and the river, broken into rapids and cascades, appeared no wider than a ribbon. The brain reels as we gaze into the profound and solemn solitude. We shrink from the dizzy verge appalled, glad to feel the solid earth under our feet, and venture no more, except with forms extended and faces barely protruding over the edge of the precipice. The stillness is horrible. Down, down, down, we see the river attenuated to a thread, tossing its miniature waves, and dashing, with puny strength, the massive walls which imprison it. All access to its margin is denied, and the dark gray rocks hold it in dismal shadow. Even the voice of its waters in their convulsive agony could be heard. Uncheered by plant or shrub, obstructed with massive boulders and by jutting points, it rushes madly on its solitary course, deeper and deeper into the bowels of the rocky firmament. The solemn grandeur of the scene surpasses description. It must be seen to be felt. The sense of danger with which it impresses you is harrowing in the extreme. You feel the absence of sound, the oppression of absolute silence. If you could only hear that gurgling river, if you could see a living tree in the depth beneath you, if a bird would fly past, if the wind would move any object in the awful chasm, to break for a moment the solemn silence that reigns there, it would relieve that tension of the nerves which the scene has excited, and you would rise from your prostrate condition and thank God that He had permitted you to gaze, unharmed, upon this majestic display of natural architecture. As it is, sympathizing in spirit with the deep gloom of the scene, you crawl from the dreadful verge, scared lest the firm rock give way beneath, and precipitate you into the horrid gulf."

A WESTERN writer who has recently visited a cave in nearly the highest point of the Ozark Mountains, Green county, Mo., and about six miles from the city of Springfield, thus describes it:

"This cave was recently discovered by a hunter, whose dog chased a fox into it. The entrance was small, but has been so enlarged that a horse might be ridden in. In beauty it far exceeds anything of the kind of which the writer has any knowledge. As you enter you may observe hundreds of bushels of sweet potatoes, apparently as fresh as when first taken from the ground, placed in the cave last fall. Next in view will be seen, when brilliantly lighted, which the proprietor always does for his patrons, a vast profusion of splendid stalactites and stalagmites; in some cases meeting, and with a little help of imagination, one can see statuary of rare beauty, variety, and of vast proportions, as well as dogs, cats, horses, lions and hooded women.

"The ceiling is completely decorated for a very long distance from the entrance with stalactites resembling in many cases vast icicles, beautified by an endless profusion of smaller ones, and what have the appearance of small sea shells and fish. When the stalactites and stalagmites meet, as the formations often do, they form in some places columns of vast proportions, one of which I think is 18 feet in height, and 7 to 9 in diameter. Apparently some of these columns are beautifully draped in snowy white, resembling cloak or mantle, of beautiful, heavy woolen goods, hanging in graceful folds from the shoulders of a tall man. All the formations are white except where they have been soiled by handling, or the smoke of lamps. Of course they are carbonate of lime, found only in limestone countries, and to the geologist it must be an interesting study to estimate the vast time of their formation. It is impossible to describe the endless varieties of these lime formations. To the traveler, a visit I think will richly pay. It is proposed to sell and deliver for $30,000 one of these columns to the Central Park Committee, New York. I believe the full extent of the cave has never been explored. In Southwest Missouri are many other caves, from some of which large streams of excellent water run, in quantities sufficient for manufacturing purposes."

THE RAILWAY KING.

Early History and Anecdotes of Col. T. A. Scott.

Col. T. A. Scott, the Railroad King of the present day, is the subject of Col. Forney's latest paper, entitled "Anecdotes of Public Men," as follows:

Last week I told you something about the old men of Philadelphia. Now let me write familiarly and frankly of a younger citizen—one who is, perhaps, as generally discussed as any living person. There is a mystery about him which is rather increased by the fact that he is a quiet though incessant worker—not often seen, yet as ubiquitous as if he possessed the power of repeating himself indefinitely. I mean Thomas Alexander Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, or as he is everywhere called, by high and low, from the President to the proletaire—"Tom Scott." Filling a large space in a large enterprise, wielding immense resources, combining extraordinary elements, and dealing literally with empires, Col. Scott is still comparatively young, and qualified, with ordinary care over his reserved forces, physical and mental, for a long and most distinguished life. His experience is another illustration of the elasticity of our institutions: another proof that when the offspring of the wealthy, spoiled and enervated by our indulgence, fail to grapple with grave duties and responsibilities, we can always find fitter material in the humbler walks, and recruit the energies of the nation from the sons of those who have been hardened in the stern school of necessity and toil.

Thomas Alexander Scott was born in the village of Loudon, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of December, 1824, and on his next birthday will be forty-seven years old. He began as a boy in a country store at a very low salary, after having completed his education in the one village school, with the one teacher, Robert Kirby, of Loudon; and upon the death of his father, in 1834, went to live with his oldest sister, whose husband kept a country store near Waynesborough, in Franklin county, where he remained eighteen months; then he lived a short time with his brother James D. Scott, also a merchant at Bridgeport, in the same county; then with Metcalf & Ritchie, merchants in Mercersburg. In all these situations he exhibited the same energy, and had the confidence and respect of employers and associates for ability and correctness, now universally awarded to the man. In his past history his frank, honest, candid, clear, prompt manner in business transactions, has deservedly secured the confidence and respect of the business world—above all, his goodness of heart, the measure of his favors and charities being the necessities of his friends. My first recollection of him was in Lancaster county, where he was a clerk of Major James Patton, his brother-in-law, who was collector of tolls at Columbia, on the State road, under the administration of Governor Porter, I think, in the year of 1838. From this he was transferred to the extensive warehouse and commission establishment of the Leeches, at Columbia, where he remained until 1847, when he came to Philadelphia as chief clerk under Boyd Cummings, collector of tolls at the eastern end of the public works. In 1850 he entered the service of the great Pennsylvania Central at Duncanville as their general agent of the Mountain or Eastern division. On the opening of the Western division he was put in charge of that, and there he remained till he was called to take control of the entire line in consequence of the ill health of General H. J. Lombaert, the Superintendent. In 1859, on the death of Hon. William B. Foster, Vice President of the road, he was elected to that position, which he continues to fill.

There is no romance in this career, and yet how few now living excite so much curiosity and attract so much attention as Thomas Alexander Scott! His rapidity and courage alike as an administrative and executive officer have given him a prestige known wherever a railroad is operated. It was these qualities that induced the administration to call him into the Government service as Assistant Secretary of War after the outbreak of the rebellion; and those of us who studied him then can well understand how thoroughly he deserves his present high reputation. He was summoned to Washington early in 1861, at a period when the whole North was panic-stricken—when the capital was cut off by the rebels lying between it and the Susquehanna. A man of railroad genius, tact and experience was imperatively needed. Governor Curtin wanted him to remain in Pennsylvania, but Mr. Lincoln, the Secretary of War and General Scott insisted that the young Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central should be forthcoming; and he came, and effectually aided General Butler, then at Annapolis with his Massachusetts men, to build the road which opened the way and restored the line of communication, and so saved Washington from capture. He remained at his desk in the War Department, unless when called off to superintend the vast military transportation of the army at other points, until the crisis was over, and then returned to his post at Philadelphia, surrounded with the confidence and gratitude of every branch of the Government, executive and legislative. His cheerful and buoyant temper, his bright face, genial, gentle manners, and above all, the readiness with which he answered every request, and the grace with which he would say No, as he had frequently to do, proved that official labors come easy and natural to him, and that the cares so sure to break down an ordinary man bore lightly upon him. It was pleasant to note how quietly he met the leaders of armies and the leaders of the Senate, and how in every circle, no matter what the theme, he was unconstrained and self-poised. Perhaps one of the secrets of his popularity was his avoidance of all political discussions. Intensely attached to his country, Colonel Scott is claimed by no party and has as many friends in one as the other. His early training was among Democrats, though many of his nearest connections were Old-line Whigs, and are Republicans. As the real head of an enterprise which is gradually assuming more than international proportions, and must depend for its success upon the support of the whole people, he has little time to play at petty politics of the hour. He possesses two inborn gifts, uncommon to one who has not seen the inside of a school house since his eleventh year—intuitive mathematical perception and singular ability in preparing legislation. He dispatches business with electric facility. He dictates to his short hand reporter as rapidly as an expert, and when he rises to speak in any of the business conventions, his suggestions are so many flashes of intellect, and his sentences short, terse and clear. He is happy in the capacity of getting rid of difficult questions in a moment. One subject dropped, he seizes the other at the proper time, and is as punctual to a promise, an engagement, or a contract, as he is faithful to a friend.

Some time ago, in one of the managers' cars of the Pennsylvania Central, I sat by, a surprised and amused observer. At every station dispatches would be brought to him, which he tore open and promptly answered, and then resumed the thread of the conversation. Sometimes a railroad president or official, belonging to another State, would come in at the door while the train waited, state his case, and receive his reply. Sometimes a negotiation would be conducted between the stations, and yet, at the end of every such passage, he would move over to me, where I sat, and renew his pleasant and instructive talk.

Such are some of the leading traits of Thomas Alexander Scott, or "Aleck," as he used to be called while transacting business for his friend Metcalf, in Franklin county. It is proper to add that no man has ever been more endeared to his associates in business. I wish I could refer to instances of his generosity to his family and to his friends, but this is a subject upon which he is a little sensitive; and yet he never seems to tire in doing good—never forgets the intimates of his early career, the men who served with him when he was a clerk, agent, of Superintendent. Although overwhelmed with engagements, he never allows a case of suffering or misfortune to pass him unheeded. It deserves to be said that in his capacity as the active head of a gigantic corporation, he has never gambled with its great interests at the Stock Exchange, never corrupted Judges or juries, never turned what belonged to others to selfish or to mercenary ends; and it is undoubtedly to his exact, accurate and inflexible business principles that the sound and permanent prosperity of the Pennsylvania Central is chiefly indebted.

I conclude this hasty sketch of my old friend by relating an instance of his promptitude. Some years ago, when his presence was necessary at an extraordinary crisis in the affairs of the company, he started from Pittsburgh on an express train, and found himself, after some hours' travel, obstructed by another train, which had run off the track. The debris, the fragments and confusion produced by the accident would have required at least a day for their removal. The engineers were in despair. After a moment's reflection, the Colonel directed that the whole of the wreck *should be burned*, and the torch was applied to the valuable machinery, cars and goods that lay scattered around. Of course he made his destination, but when he reached the company and told his story, there was some indignation at what they regarded a waste of property. Colonel Scott sat down and soon convinced them, by a calculation estimating the loss that would accrue by the delay of trains, &c., that he had really saved a considerable sum by the transaction.

The brain work of a man like Colonel Scott is immense, but he enjoys the rare faculty of dismissing troublesome questions from his mind. He never takes his sorrow with him to bed. When his day's work is done he retires with a sunny face to his home, enjoys the society of his family, plays croquet or whist, rides around the park, looks in at the opera, and now and then mingles with a company of his friends. Of simple habits and refined tastes, he ought to live a long life. That he may so live is my sincerest and earnest prayer.

The Threatened Schism in the Episcopal Church.

Some days since it was announced that several Bishops of the Episcopal Church had remonstrated against the action of Bishop Whitehouse in the case of the Rev. Mr. Cheney, at Chicago. This is altogether likely, from the fact that no legal steps have yet been taken to expel Mr. Cheney from his church, or to wrest the possession thereof from its people. The Chicago *Post* says "it is not probable that the Bishop will enter upon such proceedings immediately or perhaps at any time; and it is seriously to be lamented that the prudence which withholds him now did not inspire his motives to control his acts during the past two years." The *Post* says further:

"No man in Chicago knows better than he to-day that there are bishops in the United States who consider no ecclesiastical sentence to have been passed upon Mr. Cheney, since the proceedings of which the promulgated sentence was the conclusion are null and void; and that if Mr. Cheney chose to retire from the diocese of Illinois, his ministry would be gladly accepted by bishops standing as high as Bishop Whitehouse, although, perhaps, not equaling him in the exercise of papal prerogative or the altitude of his rubrics. He knows whose annointed lips have besought him not to endanger the church by further litigation; he knows what letters have come, signed by his brethren in the episcopate, imploring him to save the church from the schism whose path from national harmony he has been constructing for two years. He wisely pauses."

It is anticipated that if the Cheney case does not come up in the next General Convention of the Church, under its own name, its discussion under another and more pertinent title is inevitable, and if a compromise satisfactory to both is not attained, a schism cannot be avoided.

Distinction Between Distilled Spirits and Compound Liquors.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has modified his recent special order, that the distinction between distilled spirits and compound liquors containing distilled spirits is to be determined by the actual per cent. of proof spirits, instead of by the indication of the hydrometer. Taking the indications of the hydrometer as a means of determining when distilled spirits lose their identity as such by being compounded with other liquors, nearly all of that class of liquor known as blackberry, cherry and ginger brandies, would be subject to a tax of fifty cents per quart, as the quantity of sugar present in these liquors prevents the hydrometer from indicating the actual per cent., the indications being invariably below fifty, while, in fact, the liquor contains from sixty to eighty per cent. of proof spirits. The modification of the rule is that when the liquor contains more than fifty per cent. proof spirits it is to be regarded as distilled spirits and to be taxed under section 59, but to be gauged and stamped under section 25 of the act of July 20, 1868; and when it contains but fifty per cent. or less proof spirits it is to be reported and taxed under section 48 of said act.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1871.

No Lands or Bonds.

Before leaving the city, Attorney General Akerman rendered an opinion to Secretary Delano, adverse to the petition of the Atchison or Pomery branch of the Pacific Railroad, then pending in the Interior Department, for the issue of lands and bonds upon the extension of their road to the one hundredth meridian. Agents and counsel of the company have been busily engaged since the opinion was finished in trying to induce Akerman to recall it. The claim is the same which the company has been pressing for five years, alternately before Congress and the Interior Department, by both of which it has been repeatedly rejected. It involves in bonds and lands over five million dollars, and the counsel and lobby engaged in the matter have together constituted the strongest railroad influence brought to bear in Washington of late years.

Bowen's Petition for Pardon.

Attorney General Akerman will return here to-morrow. He will take up Bowen's petition for pardon, it having been referred to the Department of Justice for investigation. The President has intimated that he will be governed in this case altogether by the recommendations of the Attorney General.

Internal Revenue Cases.

G. C. Gogit, charged with removing spirits from a bonded warehouse with intent to defraud the government, had a preliminary examination at Baltimore, yesterday, and was bound over in bail in $3,000 for his appearance before the United States District Court next September. The amount of revenue involved in this case is about one hundred thousand dollars. There are several more cases of this character involving numerous other distillers in Baltimore yet to be examined.

Small Bickerings.

Commissioner Pleasanton appears to clash with the present head of the Treasury Department whenever any question arises that requires their joint action. Some time since a new form of beer stamp was agreed upon at the Internal Revenue Bureau, and was acquiesced in at the Treasury Department, but these two high officials could not compromise on the particular tint of paper on which to print the stamps. After permitting extended discussion for several weeks, Pleasanton quietly took the matter into his own hands and proceeded to make a contract with the New York Paper Mill Company to furnish material, not only for beer stamps, but for all other stamps issued, except the adhesive. It is stated that Boutwell has prohibited the observance of this contract, on the ground that a mere bureau officer has no right to take such a step, independent of himself, and also on the further ground that the contract does not best subserve the public interests.

Man Killed.

At an early hour yesterday morning the mutilated body of a man, supposed by papers found on him to have been Samuel Rogers, a resident of Covington, Ky., was found upon the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near the Relay House. The left leg of the man was found fully one hundred yards from the other portion of the body, and the theory is that he had fallen asleep on Wednesday night upon the platform of a coal car, and rolled off upon the track. The remains were buried in the vicinity where the accident occurred by the county authorities.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1871.

Grand Duke Alexis Not Coming.

It is believed at the State Department that the stories to the effect that the Russian Grand Duke Alexis proposed visiting this country the present season are without foundation. This belief is founded upon the supposition that in a matter of such political importance as this, Minister Curtin would certainly have been consulted in relation thereto, and would long since have communicated the fact to the home government if there was a probability that the visit would take place. Mr. Curtin has been heard from up to a recent date, but in his dispatches makes no mention of any preparation for the rumored journey of the Prince.

Civil Service Reform.

All the members of the Civil Service Commission except Mr. Walker have been heard from, and have accepted their appointments. It is expected that they will assemble here at an early day to agree upon a plan of operations, and the belief among those interested in reform is that by the time Congress assembles the Commission will be able to recommend a definite system for adoption. The apparent change in sentiment regarding the matter here is shown by a leading editorial from a city paper, which, at the time of the retirement of General Cox, ridiculed his notions of civil service reform. It is now understood that it published nothing except what it knows will suit the purposes of the administration. It says: "It is to be hoped that the Civil Service Commissioners will soon get to work so as to be ready with their plans and suggestions by next December, when their recommendations will be sent to Congress. Before the heat and excitement of the next Presidential contest are upon us, we should like to have the Civil Service question entirely disposed of and eliminated from our party politics. It would not only be an advantage to the clerks themselves, but be a great and enduring benefit to the country. Without permanency dependent on good conduct and fidelity, we cannot have sufficient service in any of the clerical departments of the Government. A public officer must be made to feel that he is secure as long as he is honest and upright and industrious, and he must be placed in a position where he will not feel a weary, restless anxiety about his own future and the future of those dependent upon him."

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 26, 1871.

Simon Pointing for the Vice Presidency.

The latest form of intriguing of Cameron's wing of Pennsylvania politicians has taken the shape of an attempt to nominate him for the Vice Presidency with Grant. An editorial of the *Republican* this morning in favor of such nomination excites considerable comment, as this paper aims to print only what it supposes will not displease the administration. It says: "A number of political friends of Hon. Simon Cameron, in Baltimore, have formed an association and formally presented his name for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with President Grant. Mr. Cameron is a rare and sturdy old gentleman, a superb politician and a Statesman of acknowledged ability. He is extremely popular with the people, possesses not only a national but almost world-wide reputation, and would, we have no doubt, poll the unanimous vote of his party. It is early in the day to talk about the Vice Presidency, however. Mr. Colfax is still in the field, for, we believe, he has reconsidered the determination he made some time ago of retiring forever to the quiet shades of Indiana home life. Mr. Cameron has one thing in his favor: if he can only fix up his little trouble with Mr. Curtin, he can certainly carry Pennsylvania."

Commissioner Pleasanton to Resign.

The differences between Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Pleasanton have become so great that it seems almost certain that the latter will retire within a week or ten days. The probabilities are that Deputy Commissioner Douglass will succeed him. This is one of the best selections the President can make.

Removal of United States Judges in Utah.

The attempt to secure the removal of the United States Judges in Utah, Strickland and McKean, still continues. The Attorney General's office has received many papers containing charges against these gentlemen. The movement against them was instituted by Senator Stewart, and the burden of the charges is that they are interested in mining operations. No action has been taken, and the charges are received with due allowances, as it is regarded barely possible that the other side is also interested in mining operations.

Population of New York City.

The census table just completed shows the total population of New York city to be 928,000. Of these 418,646 are foreign born. The leading foreign nationalities are: Irish, 201.999; Germans, 145,232; English, 24,343; Scotch, 7,551. The total number of colored is 12,645. This table completely explodes the idea which has been so often reiterated, to the effect that there has been a large Southern immigration to New York since the war. The total population there resident credited to all the Southern States does not reach three thousand. A curious feature about this table is, that not only is every blank opposite the printed nationalities filled, but there are about fifteen written interlineations to accommodate the very cosmopolitan population of the city.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1871.

POSTAL MATTERS.

An office is established at McKean's Gap, Blair county, and Charles C. Wright appointed Postmaster, on route 2,222, Hollidaysburg to Martinsburg.

CONTRACTS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF INDIAN SUPPLIES.

The following contracts for the transportation of Indian supplies were awarded by the Indian Bureau to-day: Chick, Browne & Co., of Kit Carson, from Kit Carson, Colorado, to Forts Defiance and Wingate, Los Penos Agency, $1 per 100 pounds per 100 miles; John H. Coad, Omaha, from Fort D. A. Russell to Red Cloud Agency, $1 45 per 100 pounds per 100 miles; D. J. McCann, Nebraska City, from Fort D. A. Russell to Whetstone Agency, $1 75 per 100 pounds per 100 miles.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1871.

CONTEMPLATED CHANGE IN THE CABINET—THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO RESIGN.

One of the many Cabinet rumors here contemplates a change in the Attorney General's Department. It is stated that the present incumbent will be succeeded by either Solicitor General Bristow or by General Harlan, which latter is Republican candidate for Governor in Kentucky. It is well known that Mr. Akerman has been on the eve of retiring for several months, and that it was an understood fact that he was to go out some time last spring, but he has found it convenient to retain his portfolio up to the present time, and will probably retain it until the Kentucky election is heard from.

MANSFIELD, O.

Democratic Senatorial Convention—D. McDowell Nominated for Senator.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., June 23, 1871.

The Seventeenth and Twenty-eighth Joint District Democratic Senatorial Convention was held here to-day. Gen. George W. Morgan, of Knox, was chosen Chairman, and E. B. Eshman Secretary. Resolutions were adopted indorsing and affirming the principles laid down in the platform of the recent Democratic State Convention, deploring the death of C. L. Vallandigham, and expressing admiration of his greatness and virtues. D. McDowell, of Holmes, was nominated for Senator on the first ballot, and accepted the nomination in a brief speech.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE GREAT LEASE.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The vote in favor of the lease of the Camden and Amboy Railroad to the Pennsylvania Central Company, has gone so far that its success, so far as the stokholders are concerned, is assured. The opposition, however, by the minority is very strong, and yesterday an injunction was prepared at Trenton, providing against the carrying into effect of the provisions of the lease.

LOUDONVILLE, O.

A Farmer Robbed by His Hired Man.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., June 26, 1871.

A farmer near here named George Arnholt was robbed yesterday of one hundred and forty dollars and a suit of clothes, by his hired man, named Wilson, who escaped with the booty.

Additional Telegraph on Second Page.

THE COOLIE HOLOCAUST.

Survivors' Account of the Burning of the Ship Don Juan—How the Coolies are Captured and Stored—Horrible Treatment.

Details are at hand of the burning of the ship Don Juan at sea with six hundred and fifty Coolies on board, most of whom perished in the flames. The following is a statement from one of the survivors, published in the *Overland China Mail*:

HOW THE COOLIES ARE HIRED.

Leung Ashew said: I am twenty years old. I have no employment. A few days ago a cousin of mine took me to Macao to get me employment, and lodged me in a foreigner's house. I stayed three days in this house. I was then taken to a barracoon, where I stopped two days. I was then taken before an officer. An interpreter told me that I was to go Peru to work for $4 00 a month. He told me that if I was not willing to go I was to be sent to the chain-gan for six years, and thereafter to be put into a dungeon for two years. I had no option but to put my name to a printed form, which had Chinese and European writing on it. A seal was then placed on it. I was paid $8 in silver; I was given two suits of clothes, a wadded jacket, and a pair of shoes. No bedding of whatever kind was given, not even a mat. I was then marched into a boat with several hundred others. There were several boats. Some foreigners guarded us. They carried muskets and drawn swords—about one to every ten men.

HOW THEY ARE STOWED.

We were all put into a large hold. The grating of the hatch was always down. There were two hatchways, and each had an iron grating. Before the ship sailed we were allowed on deck two by two each time. But after the ship sailed we were not allowed on deck at any time, not even for necessary purposes. Twelve men were told off as cooks. They were allowed on deck. The hatch gratings were only opened to lower down our meals. Nobody was allowed to smoke. We had five lights in the hold all night long. There were about ten foreigners acting as sentries in the hold. They were on duty night and day. They were relieved at intervals.

THE BURNING OF THE SHIP.

On the third day after we sailed, shortly after our breakfast, there was a fire on board. The fire occurred in the aft part, in a room adjoining our hold. The smoke came into our hold in a great volume; it had a strong smell of gunpowder; I heard no explosion whatever before the alarm of fire; there was no foreigner in the hold at the time; no foreigner came into our hold during the fire; the hatch grating was never opened all the while; the smoke came in very thick, and a great many were suffocated; more than one hour after the smoke first came into our hold the hatch grating was torn off by somebody. We all made a rush for the hatchway. When I came up the whole ship from the mainmast to the stern was a mass of flames. The foremast had not caught fire then. About twenty men clung to the rigging, and there were more than ten others holding to the bowspirt. I was holding on to the anchor chain. When the fire reached the wood work which held the anchor chain, I was tumbled into the sea with the anchor. I could swim a little, and I swam to a burnt spar which was floating on the water. When I fell into the water it was about one hour after I came out of the hold. When I came on deck I could not see any foreigners, nor did I see any boats.

I was picked up by a fishing junk that passed in the evening of the same day the fire occurred. The junkmen wanted us to give them money before they would pick us up. I had some money with me, $5, the balance of my advance of $8 at the barracoon. I paid them $5, and the junkmen picked me up. The junkmen refused to take in my companions, four in number, because they had no money to pay them. These four men wanted to get into this junk, but the junkmen pushed them back, and they had to remain on the spar. I do not know the number of the junk. When I was picked up I could see that there were over ten others floating on a spar a long way off. The junk took me to Hong-Kong. I could not tell how the fire originated. On our way here in that fishing junk we saw many persons on the water, but the junk people would not receive them as they had no money. Before I left the burning wreck I *saw blood ooze out from the sides of the vessel, from the hold where the coolies were lodged.*

SHOOTING THE DROWNING COOLIES.

Another survivor, Hu Afui, in the course of his statement says: When I came on deck the boat was about a *cheung* (about thirteen feet) from the ship. A great many Chinese wanted to swim to the boat. A mast was floating on the water, and a great many were clinging to it. The boat was close to the mast and I was standing at the side of the burning ship, intending to jump into the water and get hold of the spar. The Europeans in the boats warned us not to go near with swords, and one of them, a short man, had a pistol in his hand. He fired at me and shot me on the leg. A fishing junk was attracted to us. The junkmen picked up all up. The fire at this time had reached to the copper sheathing close to the water's edge. The treatment on board ship was very fair, but rather severe, because we were whipped very often by the sentries. I believe the fire occurred through explosion of gunpowder. We had no light of any kind in the hold. We were not allowed to smoke in the hold, but could do so on deck.

THE SHOOTING CORROBORATED.

Another of the passengers, Chu Akwai, said: When I came on deck the whole ship was on fire. There was a great smoke. It was very thick. I could not see through it. I clung to the rigging of the foremast. When the mast was burned it fell into the water. I fell with it into the water. When I came on deck I could not see any foreigners or any boats, as the smoke was very thick. I remained on the spar till daybreak. A fishing junk came and took us up. The ship was still burning at the time; all the wood work of the ship had burnt, leaving only the iron sheathing of the hull. I heard a discharge of firearms previous to the fire. When the fire occurred no European was in the hold. I could not say why the firearms were discharged. I heard no explosion whatever. No European came into the hold with a hose. We had no quarrel or fight in the hold.

STATEMENT OF THE SEAMEN.

About 9 A. M. on Saturday—so runs the seamen's story—the Chinese mutinied, revolted, showed signs of taking possession. They tore up their berths and the woodwork about their bunks, and using the planks as a battering-ram they broke down the bulkhead and got into the lazarette, which was direct aft. This was when about a hundred miles from land, steering east. Having got through the bulkhead and into the lazarette the coolies piled up the lumber thus torn up and set fire to the ship by its means. When those on deck saw what the "passengers" had done, a hose was got down into the hold; but the coolies deliberately threw it overboard through one of the side-lights. The fire was apparently lighted aft, with the purpose of forcing all those living overhead to go forward and thus simplify the capture of the vessel. It is even said that, on being asked through the grating what they wanted, the coolies declared their intention of taking the ship. However improbable this may appear, it is alleged the coolies openly stated their purpose. It is presumed that they expected the fire would be easily extinguished, and that they never anticipated the horrible death in store for them.

THE CROPS.

TUSCARAWAS VALLEY, O.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW COMERSTOWN, June 21, 1871.

The wheat harvest in this valley has commenced. An unusually large area was sown, and if the quality of the grain proves to be what its looks indicate, there will be "enough and to spare," beyond that of many years last past.

K.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PA.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MT. PLEASANT, PA., June 19, 1871.

I am much pleased to see the prompt attention you have given that very interesting matter—the crops—and hope you will continue to make it one of the leading points in your valuable paper. The crops in this vicinity are as follows: Wheat excellent; stands well on the ground and is filling well; will be ready for the reaper in ten days. Corn is doing well. Oats are very poor, on account of the dry weather in the last half of May and first of June; they were also injured very much by a worm at the root. As to fruit, apples will be a slim crop—not one-third. The peach trees are very full. This you may think very singular, but it is nevertheless true. The weather is showery and warm at this date.

A. J. R.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

The Chambersburg *Repository* says: The long season of extreme dryness was broken up on Saturday last by a most refreshing and bountiful rain, which continued nearly the whole of Saturday night. Nothing could have been more warmly welcomed than the rain. Vegetation was rapidly burning up under the hot, dry sun, and before long it ould have been beyond the power of rain to have saved it. Cisterns were dry, and the streams were getting low. But the blessed rain has put joy, and life and happiness into everything. It may have interfered with the haymaking of our farmers somewaat, but if it did, it compensated them by saving their crops of oats and corn, which have been languishing with thirst, and eloquently pleading for rain. The early wheat harvest is even earlier than was expected. The dry weather hastened the ripening of the wheat, so that the season is fully two weeks in advance of the usual time. Harvesting began in some parts of the county early last week and the whole crop will be cut and in barns by the first of July, about which time wheat harvest usually begins other years. The promise of an abundant yield is fulfilled. The wheat stands well on the ground, and is free from rust and weevil, the head is unusually large and well filled, the grains are plump and heavy and very fair, although there has not been so good a crop of wheat in this county for many years.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, PA.

The Punxsutawney *Plain Dealer* says: During the first part of this week we traveled through several townships of the county and saw fields of waving grain which are pleasant to look at. The wheat and rye crop could not be more promising at this season of the year. Oats and hay, owing to the dry weather, will be short. Corn is coming on spendidly.

LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

The *Express* says: The prospect of the grain crop in this county has not been better for a number of years. The wheat is rapidly ripening and some has already been cut and housed, and all of it will be harvested within the next fortnight. The heads are large and well filled, and the crop will be largely beyond the average for the past ten years, with but the exception of a single year. The rye is on a par with the wheat, and the corn is coming on gloriously. The potatoes are in blossom, and promise an abundant yield. The tobacco, which for the past few years has become so important a staple to the agriculturists of Lancaster county, is much behind, owing to the dry weather early in the season, but what is now in the ground is doing well, and there is reason to believe that it will "come to time," and that the crop will prove an average. During the past week much of the grass has been cut and it has turned out better than was expected. It was not as high as usual, but it was found, when cutting, to be much thicker and will not fall far behind the average. Altogether the prospect of the farmer this season is excellent, and there is now very little reason to complain, if there are any complaints at all.

Further Reduction of Letter Postage with Germany, Austria, &c.

An additional article to the postal convention between the United States and the Empire of Germany has been recently concluded, to take effect immediately, which establishes a reduced international postage charge of six cents per single rate on the direct letter correspondence exchanged with Germany, Austria and Luxembourg by means of the steamers of the Baltic-Lloyd line, plying between New York and Stettin. Unpaid letters forwarded or received by this line of steamers will be charged with double the prepaid rate, and letters insufficiently paid will also be charged double postage less the amount prepaid. The correspondence others than letters posted in the United States for transmission to Germany, Austria and Luxembourg, by the direct route *via* Stetin, will be subject to the same rates of postage, to the same condition of compulsory prepayment, as the correspondence of a like nature forwarded to those countries by the direct routes *via* Bremen and Hamburg respectively. The departures from New York of the steamers of the Baltic-Lloyd line will be so arranged as to perform at least a monthly mail service in each direction. The sailing days from New York, as far as reported, are as follows, viz.: July 13, August 10, August 31, September 28, October 19 and November 16, 1871. Further days of sailing from this side will, from time to time, be published for the information of the public.

THE astronomer of Captain Hall's Arctic expedition is announced to be Professor R. W. D. Bryan, a graduate of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. The expedition will sail from New York to-morrow, if nothing happens to detain it.

THE PAPAL JUBILEE.

Celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Reign of Pio Nono—How the Day was Observed.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reign of Pope Pius IX. took place in this city yesterday, and, like all Sunday demonstrations, attracted large crowds of persons to the streets. Each church, it appears, held an independent celebration, and the religious and benevolent societies of each turned out in regalia and paraded the streets. The demonstration made by the societies from Philomena Church was very imposing, and the houses along Penn street from Eleventh to the church were decorated with evergreens and the Papal flag. In Birmingham there was also a large procession, and services were held in St. Michael's Church.

At the Cathedral a procession was formed comprising the several societies connected with it, which headed by the St. Cecelia Cornet Band, marched through the principal streets and returned to the Cathedral, where services were held.

Rev. Father Hickey delivered a short address, after which a collection for the benefit of His Holiness, the Pope, was taken up. Father Hickey then read a telegram received from the Pope, and the following preamble and resolutions which are to be forwarded to the Pope with the money collected:

PREAMBLE.

Most Holy Father, as representatives of those forming an integral part of that great body of people over whom you preside, numbering hundreds of millions of souls, we gladly join in that universal sympathy which is now being extended to you from every part of the civilized world. We acknowledge you as the supreme head, under God, of that faith which has come down to us in unbroken succession from the days of the Apostles who were its recipients from the sacred lips of the Divine Savior.

From the depths of our hearts, and with an ardent love, we desire to manifest, in behalf of our people, our unswerving fidelity to you, as the source and fountain head upon earth of our holy religion.

We cannot but congratulate you on the satisfaction which you must feel, from the fact that your apostolic vicarate has exceeded the limit in years at any time vouchsafed to your illustrious predecessors.

Amidst the convulsions of nations and the changes of dynasties and kingdoms, we cannot but gather renewed faith in the perpetuity of the Papacy; and this all the more when we learn of the alacrity with which the whole Catholic world responded to the call of your Holiness in the assembling of the late General Council, nor can we pass by without an expression of detestation of the marauding invasion which has deprived you of your rightful temporal possessions.

As obedient and faithful citizens to our own beloved country, and having a deep reverence for the legacy bequeathed to us by our own wise forefathers, we cannot but feel aggrieved at the spirit of vandalism which uproots the long established and just inheritance of the papacy.

We, therefore, your children in the faith, conjointly with all Catholics in the world, united in the bonds of amity and concord, do hereby give expression to the sentiments of fidelity and love which bind us to our holy faith, and to you, Holy Father, its worthy head. With them we unite our prayerful wishes, that God, in His merciful providence, may extend to your Holiness a continued length of days and the restoration of your temporal dominions; that He may confer on you that peace and tranquility to which your distinguished pontificate seems justly entitled; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Catholics of St. Paul's Cathedral congregation, in the Diocese of Pittsburgh, give public expression to our joy on this the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of our Most Holy Father, Pope Pius IX. and send to him our congratulations on this most propitious occasion.

Resolved, That while our hearts are full of joy and gladness on this eventful day, we at the same time feel aggrieved at his sorrows; and do hereby give expression to our just indignation at the odium which in his august person has been cast on the whole Catholic world. As members of the Church of Christ, and citizens of the United States we accordingly condemn the sacrilegious sequestration of the patrimony of St. Peter by the Sardinian Government.

Resolved, That while we deplore the blindness of the so-called liberal Catholics, and spurn in our souls the Infidel hate manifested toward the Holy See; yet we adore the inscrutable ways of God, who at present tolerates the evil; for we know that Peter in chains, like the Ark with the Bethsamites is but an earnest of evil omen to the Piedmontese usurpers.

Resolved, That we not only reprobate the invasion of Rome, but justly censure the tacit acquiescence of the European governments in an injustice, which, if recognized as rightful, would be subversive of all society, law and civil government. The Holy Father, who is the representative of truth and justice here on earth *cannot* recognize, as just, acts which are essentially wrong; nor can he willingly surrender the temporal inheritance of the Church; for in so doing he would establish a principle fatal to every government in the world, and would legalize a precedent detrimental alike to human liberty and human authority.

Resolved, That we regard the States of the Church as inviolable and necessary to the Vicar of Christ, for the just, proper and untrammeled exercise of his duties. He is the supreme teacher, hence access to him ought to be free and unrestricted. He is to the Christain world what the sun in the heavens is to the physical world. Destroy the latter and the world is in chaos. Take away the former and the Christian religion ceases forever.

Resolved, That we recognize his supremacy over the universal church, and we assert with joy and gratitude our acceptance of the Vatican Council with each and all of its definitions.

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the Holy Father, and that we, moreover, lay at the feet of His Holiness, the offerings made on the occasion of his twenty-fifth anniversary by his faithful and devoted children of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Resolved, That in sending our affectionate congratulations to our most Holy Father, Pope Pius IX, Vicar of Christ, and Supreme Infallible Ruler of the Church of God on earth, we would humbly solicit the paternal and apostolic benediction.

The above series of resolutions were signed in behalf of the members of St. Paul's Cathedral and the several religious organizations attached thereto, as follows:

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Very Rev. Hickey, Rector,
Rev. P. Kerr,
Rev. M. F. Devlin,
Rev. R. Byrne,
Rev. G. Grace,
B. Burns,
Ed. Houston,
Ed. Kelly,
John McGee,
John Duffy,
A. B. Hayden,
L. Oldshue, M. D.,
Col. Henry McCullough,
George H. Keyser, M. D.
John Cunningham,
Patrick Donnelly,
Col. Robert Anderson,
Captain E. J. Grace,
Bernan Rafferty,
P. Ingoldsby,
Edward O. Sullivan.

ST. JOSEPH'S BROTHERHOOD.

Thos. F. Farrell,
Wm. McLaughlin,
Jas. J. Carroll,
Thos. Kelly,
Owen Marry,

CONFERENCE OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Eugene Smith,
Celsus E. Owens.

YOUNG MEN'S SODALITY.

Jno. Walker,
F. D. McKeever,
Jno. Whitney,
Thos. J. Maloy.

CATHEDRAL BAND.

S. Arbogart,
Thos. Cinley.

ST. JOSEPH'S ASSOCIATION.

Henry McCullough.

A PHILADELPHIA GROWL.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Harsimus Cove and the Philadelphia Steamships—Under What Cup is the Little Joker?

[From the Philadelphia Commercial List.]

It is only of late that most of us have learned that there is such a place as Harsimus Cove. As a portion of Jersey City, it has become famous in connection with the designs of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The attempt of the latter to obtain exclusive control of the New Jersey roads, and to purchase and improve the Cove, as a great shipping depot, includes the selection of New York city as the great terminus of the Pennsylvania Central. At any rate the proposed expenditure of millions upon the Cove for the purpose designated, does not seem to harmonize with the steamship enterprise, which that company, aided by the citizens of Philadelphia, has now in hand for the benefit of our own port. It would seem more natural, that money should first be expended, in improving the transmission of freight to docks on the Delaware river, with a view to saving time and cheapening the delivery of merchandise aboard ship in our own waters. It is sneeringly said, that, "we have not men nor money" to carry on an extended foreign trade. We have, however, recently subscribed to $400,000 worth of steamship stock, and $1,500,000 of bonds. The hearty support of the Pennsylvania Central will insure the success of our efforts to increase our outward commerce.

Continued railroad annexation, and more especially that embracing the New Jersey roads and Harsimus Cove, necessarily converts Philadelphia into a way station. Discrimination is in our favor in the matter of freights ceases, and discrimination against us begins. No one needs to be told that way business is always taxed to an extent that will enable our railroad companies to sustain the wasteful sacrifices made on through business.

We do not think we err in saying that the sentiment of our business community is hostile to the acquisition of the New Jersey roads by the Pennsylvania Central. It may not be loudly expressed, for the fear of that road keeps many silent. But we cannot forget that it owes its existence to the fostering care of Philadelphia. Our city corporation still holds 60,000 shares of its stock. These facts entitle us to speak our minds freely, and to criticise the policy of the company with the same freedom that we use toward any organization for the public service.

Many inquiries are made concerning the present status of our projected steamship line. The needed money has been subscribed, and the greater portion of it by our so-called impecunious and imbecile citizens. The sinews of the enterprise having been provided, why are no further signs of life exhibited? The railroad company has been invested with the leadership. What action has been taken? We hear of none, and know of none. Harsimus Cove is daily dinned in our ears, but what of our steamships? Is everything to be lost sight of, in a rage for boundless railroad annexation? Is not this great city, with its splendid harbor, a fitting terminus for the grandest of possible railroads?

We are for Philadelphia first, last and all the time. We are jealous of the distortion to her prejudices of agencies called into existence by her own efforts. We have listened impatiently to the threat contained in the last annual Report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, that a time might soon arrive when it would withhold the favors hitherto benignly accorded us, unless we purchase their continuance by such concessions as it might demand.

SUBTERRANEAN MYSTERY.

Water in a Canal Disappearing into the Bowels of the Earth—Boat Left High and Dry.

There exists considerable excitement in Warren county, New Jersey, over a curious phenomenon. A few days since as a boat on the Morris and Essex Canal was passing over the seven-mile level, between New Village and Broadway, in that county, the driver of the boat heard an unusual rumbling noise, like that of muffled thunder, and looking ahead he saw in the canal, about a hundred yards beyond, the water seething and boiling like a whirlpool. Though stricken with fear he crossed in safety the dangerous eddy, but had not gone many yards when he was startled by an unusual noise, and turning discovered that the bottom of the canal had given way, and in a short time his boat was on dry land. The water in the canal for a distance of a mile and a half had in a wonderfully short time disappeared in a cavity. Careful investigations were made of the neighboring streams and the surrounding country, but no outlet for the water was discovered. Above the canal, in the wood, three apertures were made, averaging in diameter twenty by twenty-five feet. In these holes or cavities rocks and trees were swallowed up. The tops of the trees were visible to the eye, while the trunks were entirely buried in the earth. Fissures were made on the surface below the canal, to the extent of hundreds of yards. The cause of this phenomenon is a mystery. Some think that there is a cave in the hill, and that this immense volume of water has been deposited there by a breakage in the upper layer of earth surrounding the cave. Others are of the opinion that this being a limestone region, a spontaneous combustion of the lime has been going on for years, and a vacuum or cavity necessarily produced, into which these waters have been precipitated. Which of these opinions is the right one will be made manifest by future developments. The loss to the Morris and Essex Canal Company by this accident is calculated to be about $10,000.

The health of Bishop Simpson is so precarious as to excite grave apprehensions on the part of his friends.

AN ERRING BROTHER.

Stealing the Garb of Heaven to Serve the Devil In—A Rich Widow Victimized, and an Impostor Brought to Grief.

About three years ago a man of respectable appearance and good address came to this city and stopped at the Union Depot Hotel, where he registered his name as Rev. E. L. W. Jones, and by his bland manner soon ingratiated himself into the good graces of the members of the church (the Episcopal) of which he professed to be a member. He represented himself as an agent of the Church Missionary Society, and pretended to be working in the cause without pay. He further represented that he was a second son of a peer of the realm of Great Britain, and as being possessed of large landed estates in the mother country, and also the possessor of several valuable tracts of land in Ohio and Texas. Soon after his arrival in this city he made the acquaintance of a rich young widow in Allegheny, who was soon won by his talk and "smiles that were childlike and bland." Soon after meeting her he proposed for her hand, and was accepted, and then commenced a system of robbery which for cool impudence and infamous rascality has never been excelled in this locality. He confided to her all his family affairs, and stated that certain family difficulties had caused him to leave his native land. He further stated that although his personal appearance would indicate that he was over fifty years of age, he was not yet thirty-five, that the family difficulty had so preyed upon his peace of mind as to cause his hair to turn gray in one night. The widow, through sympathy, doubtless confided in him, and now, after gaining her confidence, he suggested the propriety of investing a few thousand dollars in improving his western lands.

The suggestion was adopted and five thousand dollars furnished, he promising to give her the title papers as security, and leaving with her a rose wood box, which he said contained the papers and other papers of great value.

About this time his labors called him away from the city, but a correspondence was kept up between them, and it was arranged that the wedding should take place on his return. He returned but soon after his arrival was taken sick and confined to the hotel. She visited him there and assisted to nurse him until he got well; it being understood at the house that she was an intimate acquaintance; and with him there was no thought of questioning any actions.

Unfortunately for the widow and the community at large he recovered, and immediately after his recovery he was again called away by his business; and so matters continued for over three years, the marriage being postponed from time to time on some manufactured excuse, but in the meantime he was continually drawing on the widow for sums of money. About the time of the death of the late Ph. R. Mertz, the banker, he succeeded in drawing heavily upon the widow by representing that his banker in England had forwarded to Mr. Mertz five hundred pounds for him, all of which he had lost. A few months ago a relative of the lady began to suspect something wrong, and made a searching inquiry for the reverend gentlemen in the west. He was found to be the Rev. Mr. Williams, in certain parts of Ohio, and the fact of the change of name was ominous. Nothing was said to him, however, but two or three weeks ago, Mr. Jones being called away in the usual manner, she was pursuaded to open the rosewood box. It was found to be stuffed with old newspapers.

All the other "valuable" papers deposited with her at different times were found to be of the same character. The investigation resulted in the following information being made before the Mayor:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvaaia vs. E. L. W. Jones:

Personally appeared before me, Jared M. Brush, Mayor in and for the city of Pittsburgh, Mrs. ——, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1870, in the city of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, a certain E. L. W. Jones, by false and fraudulent representations, did obtain from said deponent the sum of $550, and on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1870, the sum of $150; that he obtained these sums of money by falsely and fraudulently representing himself as a wealthy English gentleman, and that he had a large tract of land in the State of Ohio, and that a box which he gave her as security contained papers of great value, but upon investigation proves to be worthless, and further that he would marry her; that he has never done so, nor returned said sums of money, or any part thereof. Deponent further saith that at various times prior to the dates aforesaid, said defendant did, by means of similar false and fraudulent representations, obtain from her sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to $12,140. Complainant therefore desires that a warrant may issue, and the aforesaid defenant, E. L. W. Jones may be arrested and held to answer this charge of false pretense, and further deponent saith not.

[Signed] Mrs. ——.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 22d day of June, A. D. 1871.

JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor.

The matter was placed in the hands officers Cupples and Dressler, who went to work on it. Under their instructions, and that of her lawyer, Mr. Robb, the widow kept up a correspondence with the English reverend nobleman, and in a little time he was induced to come to Cleveland, where the detectives met him Thursday morning, and took him in custody, and last evening they arrived with their man. The widow was notified of his arrest, and put in an appearance, when an interview took place, which the Reverend gentleman endeavored to make quite affecting, but the widow couldn't see it, and he failed in his attempt. He does not deny getting the money, but alleges that he expended it for her benefit. He asked for time and sent for counsel, and was held to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars for a hearing, and in default was committed.

He is a smooth-tongued fellow, and can assume an air of injured innocence remarkable in the extreme; but if we mistake not he has played it to the end of his string, and will have to abide the consequences.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

List of Degrees Conferred.

Our correspondent "D. B." furnishes the following list of degrees conferred by Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., during the exercises last week:

A. B.—J. S. Axtell, Sulphur Springs, O.; Laird Howard Barber, Mifflinburg, Pa.; Matthew Henry Bradley, Mercersburg, Pa.; Edward Bryan, Carbondale, Pa.; John Cowan, Sadsburyville, Pa.; James Camp Crawford, Herrick, Pa.; John Martin Crawford, Herrick, Pa.; Benjamin Douglass, Jr., New York city; Francis Woodworth Edgar, Easton, Pa.; Thomas McKeen Farquhar, Easton, Pa.; William Shouse Fulton, Merrittstown, Pa.; Horace Pellman Glover, Hartleton, Pa.; Fisher Gutelius, Mifflinburg, Pa.; Jonathan Moore Harris, Phillipsburg, N. J.; Olin Frisbie Harvey, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Oscar Jewell Harvey, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; James Theodore Houston, Olivesburg, Ohio; David Bennett King, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.; Bradley Wakeman Lewis, Spring Hill, Pa.; Abram Worman Long, Pt. Pleasant, Pa.; Jas. Alexander McKnight, Chambersburg, Pa.; John Meigs, Pottstown, Pa.; Franklin Theodore Oldt, New Berlin, Pa; Wm. Baxter Owen, Wysox, Pa.; Joseph Rogers Paull, Connellsville, Pa.; John Findiater Pollock, Fall Brook, Pa.; John Scollay, Westminister, Massachusetts; Thos. Love Springer, Loveville, Delaware; Willard Springer, Loveville, Delaware; Aaron Swartz, Kulpsville, Pa.; Wm. Wiley, Jr., Dowington, Pa.

M. E.—A. Bryden, Pittston, Pa.; M. H. Cone, Baltimore, Maryland; Wm. McMurtrie, Belvidere, New Jersey.

M. E.—Wm. St. George Kent, Phillipsburg, New Jersey; John Elfreth Watkins, Richmond, Virginia.

A. M. in Course—Rev. Richard Arthur, Northern Indiana; Herbert L. Baker, Michigan; A. B. Howell, Pennsylvania; Charles McIntire, Pennsylvania; A. P. Garber, Pennsylvania; Dr. A. H. Smith, New York, of the class of '68; Rev. S. L. Johnson, Pennsylvania; Rev. L. C. Rutter, Ohio, of class of '67.

M. E. in Course—M. S. Seip, Montana Territory.

A. B.—Lyman S. Knight, Iowa.

A. M.—Edward Wells, class of '52, Pennsylvania; Henry Race, M. D., '42, New Jersey; Charles McLean Knox, Springfield, Massachussetts.

Ph. D.—J. H. Brakely, President Female College, Bordentown, New Jersey; Jacob F. Seiler, Principal Harrisburg Classical School, Pennsylvania; Rev. Albert Henry Barnes, Philadelphia.

D. D.—Rev. George P. Hays, President Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania; Rev. Charles S. Duning, Honesdale, Pennsylvania; Rev. Samuel A. Mutchmore, Philadelphia; Rev. Jacob Belville, Mauch Chunk; Rev. Roger Owens, Chestnut Hill.

THE LICENSE BOARD.

Hearings on the Sixteenth List—Applications Refused and Granted.

The License Board met Friday morning, at ten o'clock, and took up the Sixteenth List.

The attendance was quite large, and much interest was manifested.

The Board (Messrs. Dilworth and Scott) decided to hear the cases first, and decide them afterwards. Under this arrangement the hearing proceeded until half past two o'clock, when decisions were announced as follows:

REFUSED.

Pittsburgh—Charles Call, Thirteenth ward; E. McGovern, Thirteenth ward; Thomas Hill, Eleventh ward; Mike Kirk, Eleventh ward; Wm. J. McFetridge, Ninth ward; R. Moon, Tenth ward; John Smith, Second ward; Levy & Woods, Fourth ward; W. W. Chessman, Fourth ward; H. McAteer, Fourteenth ward; E. A. Herwig, Sixteenth ward; G. Wirth, Seventeenth ward; S. Moore, Seventeenth ward; Wm. Clinton, Twentieth ward; Mike Sweeny, First ward; H. Rube, Nineteenth ward; E. J. Rottsted, Twenty-first ward; James Quinn, First ward.

Allegheny—John Carson, First ward; Frank Krupecka, Third ward; Godfried Braunstretter, Second ward; Louis Bechtold, First ward; James McNeill, Fourth ward; Herman Herron, Fifth ward; Patrick Smith, Ninth ward; John Brown, Ninth ward; B. Wolff, Fifth ward.

Boroughs—A. Stewart, Verona; Jacob Ammon, Mt. Washington; Job C. Dittmer, Birmingham; Geo. Pawley, Union; Andrew Hany, East Birmingham; Elijah Westwood, Sharpsburg.

Townships—Joseph Brean, Shaler; Thomas Smith, Lower St. Clair.

GRANTED.

Pittsburgh—William Holtzheimer, Third ward.

Allegheny—Tehr & Weigand, Third ward; Mike Seifferth, Second ward; Louis Stentz, Third ward.

Boroughs—Abraham Greenwood, Verona; Val. Stande, Birmingham; Daniel Werling, Union.

Joseph Hart, Sharpsburgh, was refused a re-hearing, and C. C. Smith, First ward, granted a re-hearing.

Board adjourned to meet on Monday, next, at eleven o'clock, when remaining cases on fifteenth and sixteenth lists will be called.

Mr. Jennings appeared as counsel for the citizens, and his clerk, Mr. Pach, continued his record of the cases heard and decisions rendered.

REPORTED HOMICIDE.

An Old Man of Ninety Beaten by His Wife—He Dies Suddenly and the Wife is Charged with Murder.

Coroner West was called upon Saturday, to hold an inquest on the body of Andrew McCready, an old man ninety years of age, who died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. John Gibson, in Stowe township, under circumstances which indicated that death had resulted from injuries inflicted by his wife, Elizabeth McCready, who is about forty years of age.

From the testimony before the Coronor's jury it appears that on Friday, 16th inst., McCready and his wife got into a quarrel when she struck him on the head with something, knocking him down and then jumped upon his breast. He left home and walked to his son-in-law's, where he remained until he died. It further appears from the woman's statement that the cause of the quarrel was a jealousy on the part of the deceased.

A number of witnesses were examined, and among them two physicians, and after hearing the testimony the jury returned the following

VERDICT.

"That Andrew McCready came to his death in Robinson township, on June 23, A. D. 1871, from injuries received on Friday, June 16, at the hands of his wife, Elizabeth McCready, causing extreme violence and general shock to the nervous system, thereby hastening death."

The Coroner, we understand, directed a Justice of the Peace, who had taken the information of McCready before his death, charging his wife with assault and battery, to have her arrested. Why he did not issue his warrant and have her arrested is a question, if he had any faith in the verdict of his jury.

There are ten brothers and sisters by the name of Shopp, residing in Cumberland county, whose united ages are over 732 years. The oldest is in his eighty-third year, and the youngest in his sixty-third.

STEAM ON COMMON HIGHWAYS.

An Iron Beast of All Work—The Hyde American Overland Steamer.

Ever since the invention of the steam engine, numerous attempts have been made to perfect a road steamer adapted to all purposes of locomotion or traction on common highways, but all fell short of the object desired. The problem is simply to devise a locomotive—a carriage to run along a smooth road—but to have an iron beast-of-all-work, one that will go anywhere, up hill or down, draw heavy loads, plow our fields, pull our mowing machines, thresh our grains and go to mill, and, in short, do any of the work which portable steam engines now do on farms and about villages, and a good deal more which they don't now do. One of the greatest difficulties to be encountered is to devise a tire for the wheels which, while being easy and economical in construction and application, shall at the same time take a firm hold of a hard, smooth surface, thereby affording sufficient traction, and which shall not sink into soft, yielding soils. Hitherto such a steamer has not been developed, but now one is confidently promised. Col. Oliver Hyde, of San Francisco, Cal., has invented a novelty of this sort. From the San Francisco *Bulletin* we get the following details:

"The experimental engine is intended for a freight and agricultural engine. The principal improvement in the Hyde American Overland Steamer consists in the novel tires, six feet in diameter, of boiler plate, in the shape of an immense cheese. Across the face, four inches apart, are riveted inverted angle pieces, between which, close together, lie the rubber rolls across the wheel. A similar angle shoe is placed between the rolls on the outside, to confine the rubber in its place, and retain a perfectly free movement—like the jointed movement of the foot when in motion. This gives a traction tread of fifteen square inches on the ground under each wheel, equal to a pulling power of 4,000 pounds. The advantages claimed by these tires are: Economy of first cost, durability, and less liability to accident or breakage. The rubber rolls are simply laid together on the wheel, and if one is injured, it can be easily replaced. The steamer weighs 29,000 pounds, and slightly resembles a donkey engine on a platform, and is supposed to be capable of hauling forty tons over a good, smooth road. At a preliminary trial a total load of 52,000 pounds was attached and hauled a short distance, when a tackle gear broke. It could be adapted to both agricultural and mining purposes. Especially in mining localities, where tolerable roads exist, would it prove valuable. It is stated that the steamer is more economical than mules for hauling ore from mine or mill. The steamer will draw ordinary plows and also cut up the ground by action of patent propellers, intended to cover a space of ten feet wide, and cut to a depth of twelve inches—one furrow.

Important Commercial Movements in Philadelphia.

Two new warehousing companies, with a capital of $1,000,000 each, have been organized in Philadelphia, under acts passed by the last Legislature, and a new era seems about to be opened in the trade of that city. These corporations have rather extended powers, as will appear from the following details given by the *North American*: They are authorized to receive for warehousing, safe keeping or storage, goods, wares and merchandise of all kinds; grain, flour, produce, petroleum, whisky or other property, subject to such charges for factorage, storage and insurance, as may be agreed upon between them and the owners or depositors of such property; to take charge of and perform the duty of paying duties on, bonding, receiving, landing, hauling and delivering all such goods, wares, merchandise, or property deposited or intended to be deposited, with said company; to insure or cause to be insured the owner or owners thereof, against all loss by fire or water, whether in transit or in storage, for such an amount, time and price as may be agreed upon betwen the said owner or owners, depositors or agents and the said company; and the said company shall have power to advance money and credits upon any property in its custody, or upon bills of lading, receipts or certificates representing goods on storage elsewhere, or in transit from one portion of the United States to another, on such terms as may be agreed upon between the borrowers and said company. The company is authorized to purchase, hold and convey such real estate as shall be necessary for its immediate accommodation in the transaction of its business, such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, and such as it shall purchase at sales and judgments, decrees or mortgages held by the company, or shall purchase to secure debts due to said company. It may build upon or alter such real estate as may be necessary for carrying on its business, and create mortgages thereon.

The plans of one of the companies involve the building of a new grain elevator, and extensive docks and shipping facilities, including warehouses, &c., and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with a view of accommodating any largely increased produce trade, has at length agreed to extend its track along the new commercial avenue fronting the Delaware. This subject has been pending before the company for several years, but the executive officers have delayed it until the shipping business seemed by its increase to warrant the undertaking, which is now said to be the case. This business will require separate wharves and piers of great extent, and these are now to be built.

Facts Regarding the International Society.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives a description of the International Society. He says that, although only nine years have elapsed since its foundation, it counts up 2,500,000 members. This does not include affiliated societies, which are assisted in their enterprises by the International, and which comprise Fenians, Marianne Brothers of the Republic of Lyons and Marseilles, numerous secret generally over Europe. The Central Committee of the Association, which has a branch in America, is in London.

Its presiding spirit is a German, who conceived the idea of organizing in Berlin, in a definite form, the theories of Baboeuf, Diebueck, Jacobi, Proudhon and others. There is no President. The central office is composed of a Secretary General and fifteen members. Each country composes a branch of the association. Each important center is subdivided into other sections, with a central bureau. Every week each central bureau sends to the London office: 1. Detailed report on the political and commercial events of the neighborhood. 2. Statement of additional members. 3. Financial statement. 4. Statement, by name, of the principal merchants and tradesmen. 5. Statement, by name, of the principal proprietors and capitalists. 6. Copies of the minutes of meetings held.

The organization is conceived on a scale capable of indefinite expansion, and appealing to the sympathies of the largest and least reputable class of the community in all countries. The catastrophe of Paris, so far from operating as a check to its growth, will probably give it a powerful impetus. While it appeals to the whole working classes of the civilized world by argument which the simplest can comprehend, and offers a refuge and support to revolutionists of every country, it has a philosophy and political economy of its own, sufficiently specious to attract theorists and would-be reformers. It reaches the loftiest and basest natures—those who unselfishly wish to raise others, and those who selfishly desire to rise themselves at the expense of others. As it raises its head in one country after another, we shall see how far the special conditions of political morals and society which exist in each are calculated to cope with it.

The Pope and His Situation.

An American, writing from Rome, says: The omission of the usual Easter festivities this year, such as the sounding of silver trumpets, the firing of guns, the bestowment of the blessing *urbi et orbi*, and the illumination of St. Peter's, was designed for political capital. But the liberal Italians, while disregarding the claims of Pius IX. to temporal sovereignty, are ready to acknowledge his spiritual authority. For all religious purposes he is as free to act, to move and to appear as any other priest in Rome. He will find Italian soldiers if he goes into the street, but since the tumultuous beginning of his reign he has never been able to stay here at all but for the presence of foreign soldiers. The only difference now is that the garrison of Rome is Italian and not French, or a medley of all nations. He had to lean on France; Italy now offers her arm. The Italians very naturally prefer their own soldiers to French invaders and conquerors. They have a national sentiment, and they ask that it be allowed to proceed to its just logical consequence—the possession of all Italy. The Pope has a grievance, so had they. The question is which had the better foundation in justice and truth. The whole world has been appealed to, and has given it for the Italians.

Whether the Pope will actually leave Rome is uncertain, but we incline to the opinion that he will not; for, as an intelligent citizen said to us yesterday, Pius IX is too sensible to abandon his comfortable palace and become a wanderer. Who would give him such a magnificent home as he now possesses? He will undoubtedly retain that which is sure and not sacrifice it for an uncertainty. And why should he be dissatisfied with the present order of things? He is still Bishop of Rome and enjoys a patriarchal authority over more than one hundred and seventy million spiritual subjects. Let him "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's," and then there need be no conflict between him and the King of Italy.

England Preparing to Depart.

A Halifax letter regarding coming events makes the following interesting statements: "It is daily becoming apparent that England is gradually, but surely, preparing to take her departure from this continent. Rumors are rife of intended changes. One of these is that immediately on the ratification of the two high contracting powers—England and the United States—the naval command at Halifax will be reduced to a commodorship, and the place will cease to be a port of rendezvous for the fleet. I also learn that within the present week the admiral on this station received instructions per cable, from England, to the effect that the fishery question having been settled by the treaty, the necessity for protecting the fisheries no longer exists. The English war vessel in the bay will be recalled. The duty of protecting, this season, if any protection is needed, must, therefore, be performed by the Canadian cruisers. A large quantity of stores and ammunition are on the way here from Quebec. On the breaking up of the Imperial depot at Quebec, all the stores not turned over to the Canadians were ordered on here. A vessel is now loading heavy and light ordnance at the ordnance wharf in Halifax for Woolrich. These are being removed in anticipation of the withdrawal of the headquarters from Halifax. These and various other little matters that are continually happening, indicate the tide into which affairs are drifting. England wants to be rid of us; and one of these fine days, she will bid us adieu, and let us shift for ourselves. The people of these provinces are becoming less and less British, and more and more American in thought and sentiment. The public men of Great Britain see this, and they are gradually paving the way for the colonists to assume control of their own destinies.

Immense Business of the Pension Office.

The statement of the condition of the business of the Pension Office on the first of June furnishes interesting information. There are yet pending in the office 96,234 claims for pensions, of which 35,114 are army invalids, 26,095 soldiers' widows and dependent heirs, 768 navy invalids, 640 sailors' widows and dependent heirs, 662 colored claimants, and 26,955 claims of the war of 1812. The army and navy rejected claims number 39,617. The number of invalid claims not reached for action or in which evidence has been received but not applied, is 2,736; widows' claims in the same condition, 3,021; navy claims, 145; colored claimants, 1,983; total not reached, 7,885. The number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1870, was 207,186; increase, 8,500. The amount for pensions paid for the twelve months preceding June 30, 1870, was $27,332,220 90; for the twelve months succeeding June 30, 1870, $28,132,169 67.

THE Louisville *Journal* adopts the suggestion of General Forrest, Jacob Thompson, and other prominent men of the South, that it will be best for the Southern States to hold aloof from the next Democratic National Convention. This idea is quite popular in Tennessee and Mississippi. As to Georgia, the Macon *Telegraph* says they want a change of administration "to lift from them the awful burden of proscription by the National Government." A change of men and influences is desired. The Richmond *Whig* rather likes this scheme, because it relieves the South of responsibility, and imposes it on the North. It proposes that the South adopt the platform and the ticket of the party which pleases it best. A "National" Democratic Convention, with ten or a dozen States unrepresented, would be a fearful spectacle.

The Crop Prospects in Ohio.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: Wheat is being rapidly harvested, and a full average crop of excellent quality is being secured. Oats, which, owing to the dry weather in April and the first part of May, looked bad, have improved, and now promise a good yield. Hay was cut short by the drought, but the rains are producing a second growth that will go far, in the shape of excellent pastures, towards making up for the deficiency. Barley is turning out well. Fruit, notwithstanding the untimely frost, is proving moderately plently. Corn, which is the great crop of this section, promises a large yield. It was planted early and largely, and has made such fine progress that an extraordinary crop is anticipated.

Large Falling off in Income Tax.

Under the late ruling of the Commissioner of internal revenue, the tax derived from incomes will fall several millions short of the amount estimated from that source. The ruling was very popular with the income tax payers, especially such of them as were disposed to avoid the making of returns. Those who are the most earnest in desiring the repeal of the tax disapprove action by the Commissioner which affects a repeal of a portion of the law without legislation by Congress. As long as the law lasts, it is urged, it ought to be thoroughly enforced. The internal tax collections for July of this year will not much exceed half of the receipts for the same month of last year.

Boy Drowned.

A boy named Thomas Kelly, aged seven years, son of a puddler, employed at the Brownstown mill, was drowned yesterday afternoon at two o'clock by falling from a barge in the Monongahela river, opposite the copper works. He was sitting on the barge looking at some boys swimming, when he lost his balance and fell into the water. Efforts were made to rescue him but without avail. The body was soon after recovered and carried to the residence near Soho. The first intimation the mother had of the sad accident, was seeing the lifeless body of her boy carried into the house.

THE hopelessness of the present situation relating to the Methodist Book Concern (New York) is increased by the fact that during the first fruitless attempt at investigation, last winter, the attending Bishops, Jones, Scott and Janes, claimed and succeeded in establishing their final authority and veto prerogative over the proceedings and verdict of the Book Committee, so that whatever the result of the trial, it may all be brought to nought by the action of the Bishops. Fortunately for the welfare of the Methodist denomination, the three Bishops present at this trial are all able, discreet and judicious men, whose verdict upon the case and its merits would probably command wider approval and satisfaction throughout the country than that of any other council or tribunal of appeal. Between Carlton and Lanahan the intractable, the sympathy of the book committee is nearly equally divided with the chances in favor of the former, while the bishops are known to incline strongly if not positively to Lanahan's side of the controversy. The Carlton party are already, to use a profane expression, "hedging" to meet this difficulty, and are discussing the propriety of changing the established rules of the church, and at the next general conference, which meets in Brooklyn next May, introducing an innovation limiting the official terms of the bishops instead of continuing them for them for life, as at present and always heretofore. The indications now point to the next general conference as the only hope for final settlement and removal of this difficulty, which will until then remain an open scandal and constant irritant within the greatest and freest of all the denominations.

THE miners themselves, it seems, have for some unexplained reason labored to prevent the institution of actions for damages against the operators of the West Pittston shaft, where more than a score of miners recently lost their lives, and to shield Mine Inspector Williams from responsibility for alleged negligence of duty. As the W. B. A. procured the passage of the mine inspection act, it was all the more singular that members of that body should work so hard to prevent its enforcement. The editor of the Scranton *Republican*, who has taken the trouble to investigate the matter, says:

"We have been successful and can explain it all in a few words, viz: *Mr. Mine Inspector Williams is a member of the W. B. A.*, while all the men who were killed in the West Pittston shaft are of that persecuted and wronged class of miners stigmatized by the W. B. A. as '*Blacklegs*.' Whether or not the poor men who were killed have friends enough among their own countrymen to see that justice be done—'though the heavens fall'—remains to be seen. If they have not there are some native-born citizens with manhood enough to take the matter in hand, *and carry it through, too.* No guilty man shall go unwhipped of justice because he is a member of the W. B. A., nor shall any widows or orphans be deprived of justice because their husbands or fathers were so-called blacklegs."

THE Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, referring to the exposure of the misconduct of our Consul General in Egypt, says:

"Mr. Butler suspersceded an exceptionally excellent Consul General, and we are given to understand that the favorable impression created by Consul Hale, and his good administration of this very important office, which is semi-diplomatic as well as consular in its character, have been pretty well got rid of within the past two years."

To this it adds the following, which is too true, but which had better be said than endured, if by saying it a remedy will be brought about:

"There are consuls—and not a few of them, unhappily—now assuming to typify American ability and gentility abroad, who cannot spell correctly, or write a letter of which one of our public school boys of twelve would be ashamed; who are known as adventurers without credit, and who sponge upon, out of the places which they disgrace. They have been selected for no other reason than that of being friends or relatives or political backers of Senators and Congressmen, or the pets of Cabinet or army officers. They are put through no examination whatever, and as for their moral character, that is not even thought of."

THE movement to introduce Chinese labor in Louisiana has proven successful thus far. Many of the richest and most influential planters of the State have become stockholders in an Immigration Company, recently organized, with a capital of $250,000. An agent, now in China, has engaged one thousand laborers in that country, and expects to reach Louisiana with them in time for the planting of the next crop. They have all been selected from the agricultural districts of China, and they have agreed to work for eight or ten years for $8 a month in gold. The Chinese at present in Louisiana live in perfect harmony with the negroes. They are nearly all unmarried young men, and are neat and excellent workmen. They also appear to be perfectly contented. They are paid $13 a month in currency. Their cabins are kept with great care and cleanliness.

The Zanesville *Courier* says: Mr. Samuel Copeland, residing near Symmes creek dam, recently discovered in the road near his house, slightly covered with sand and gravel, a stone in the shape of a last, which measured two feet in length and nine inches in thickness. It was well finished and finely polished. The stone is of the variety known as sand stone, and seemed to have lain where found for ages. Whether among the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, stone lasts were in use in making shoes or moccasins, or whether this stone last was the result of petrefaction, whereby its wooden prototype had taken on a permanent durability as lasting as the sand stone of the continent, no aboriginal is here to explain, and we shall not, in his permanent absence, attempt a theory.

THE British Board of Trade returns for the month of May show that the imports into the United Kingdom during the month amounted in value to £24,418,272, being a reduction of £2, 466,224, as compared with the corresponding month of last year; the exports, however, were valued at £12,099,880, being an increase of £2,212,940. During the five months of this year the imports have amounted to £120,502,118, being an increase of £17,655,385, as compared with last year, and the exports to £83,379,737, which is an increase of £2,578,553. The gain in the exports results largely from the impetus that has been imparted to the movement in woolen and worsted manufactures, cotton manufactures and iron.

REFERRING to the "very unsatisfactory reply" of the Treasury Department to those bankers and others who complain that remittances in mutilated currency, believed to have been correct when forwarded for redemption, have been subject to deductions for alleged shorts, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says the "more serious charge against the Department is that it claims the right to refuse payment of all that part of each bill that may be missing according to the denomination of the bill—that is, to deduct one dollar for each tenth missing of a ten dollar bill; ten dollars for each tenth of a hundred dollar bill, and so on, and this without any evidence that the bill has been mutilated for fraudulant purposes. This is putting the cost of wear of a paper currency on its users to the profit of the Treasury, and is unjust."

A RUINED home in Paris is thus described by a lady writing to the Boston *Traveller*: "We gave one look at the place we used to call our home. The doors were broken, the partitions had fallen in, the roof gaped open. The windows were all smashed, the shivering glass had cut the curtains in shreds, in some cases carrying strips of lace down stairs and leaving them sticking in the opposite wall. Our pictures had been cut in every direction, or the canvases been pierced by falling on broken furniture. Chandeliers, frames, mirrors, lay-figures, breakfast dishes, engravings and books, all lay in a mass together, and above the pile were the hanging timbers, which threatened every minute to fall. The ruin was sufficiently complete to be grand, so we sublimely turned away from our private misfortunes."

THE following is related as an incident of the sacking of Paris: "A boy of thirteen found fighting was taken to be shot. He took a silver watch from his pocket and cried out, 'Captain, do let me take this first to a friend across the street; I borrowed it.' 'Oh! you scamp,' said the officer, 'I understand, you want to run off.' 'My word of honor, I will come back again,' said the boy, and the Captain seeing it was a child, was only too glad to get rid of him. In ten minutes the boy came back and took his stand with his face to the wall. 'Here I am, fire!' Does Roman history tell us anything braver? The Captain boxed the little hero's ears and ordered him never to show his face there again. They could not fire on him."

A Mercer paper says: A man named Robert ——, a workman in the coal mine of Pierce & Sons, at Sharpsville, was found on Wednesday last, suspended by the neck in the coal mine. It is supposed that the man hanged himself "for a joke," as there had never been anything mentally wrong noticed about him except that he was very fond of practical jokes, and the one which lost him his life is supposed to have been perpetrated to frighten a boy who was working in the mine at the time. The deceased was an Englishman by birth, and had been employed about the mines of Sharpsville for a long time.

IT is stated that from five hundred to seven hundred emigrants of native birth, leave San Francisco every month for Oregon, and large numbers of Germans are now on the way to the same destination. In Oregon, large tracts of land for raising stock, it is represented, can be purchased for from $1 50 to $2 50 an acre, and land for agricultural purposes at from $2 50 to $5 an acre, while the best farming lands, fenced and improved to some extent, can be obtained in the valley of the Willamette at from $10 to $15 an acre.

IT is proposed by Mr. Monsell, Postmaster General of England, to sweep away the mail-packet service—that is, to entrust letters to every steamer company which will convey them at the low government rates. The Cunard and Inman lines may carry letters between England and America, if they please—but if they think the rate of payment too low, they may leave the letters alone, and Mr. Monsell will find a cheaper converance.

Gen. Sherman mentions in conversation that everywhere he went on his recent tour of inspection, he met with warm receptions from the people, especially in Louisiana and Texas. The Governors of those States informed him that the peace and order therein would favorably contrast with any period previous to the late war. He found the army in good condition.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞Communications designed for publication should be addressed to
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STATE POLITICS.

The Lewistown *Gazette* has hoisted the name of President Grant for re-election in 1872.

Following is the Republican ticket nominated by the Republican Convention of Greene county: Assembly, P. L. Kramer; Associate Judges, Elias Stone and J. A. Billingsly; Treasurer, Thomas Hill; Commissioner, Samuel Harvey; Poor Director, Thomas P. Smith; Surveyor, Abner Fordyce; Auditor, Jacob S. Moore. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the State ticket and platform.

The Greensburg *Herald* says: How do Capt. J. J. Beirer, Dr. Piper, S. Warden, Noah Marker, Mr. Brenneman and Byron, late candidates for nomination on the Democratic Assembly tiaket, like the idea of W. A. Wallace—("Coffee Pot Wallace" and prospective candidate for United States Senator)—sending a large sum of money into this county *to beat them*, and nominate Latta and Greenwalt? Yet he did this very thing, that he might secure two men to vote for him, right or wrong. We have this fact from a reliable source, that we have no reason to question. If it is denied, it is no story of ours; it comes from Democrats East.

The Washington *Reporter* says: The ticket placed in nomination by our County Convention on Monday is composed of good men and true, all of whom deserve the cordial support of the party. If there be a Republican in the county who cannot cheerfully and cordially support this ticket from top to bottom we do not know it. To secure its triumphant election we have only to organize our forces, discard all private and personal considerations and give it our united aid and enthusiastic support. There is mutiny in the camp of the enemy. Let there be none in ours.

The West Chester *Jeffersonian* is still in revolt, and it would not surprise us to see it pull down in its next issue the negro suffrage ticket headed by McCandless and Cooper. In its edition of Saturday it says of those who were instrumental in the "New Departure:" "The Democracy of Chester county are almost a unit upon this question, and rather than allow these tricksters to destroy the party they will consign them to an ignominous grave."

The Fulton *Republican* says: "The editor of th *Valley Spirit*, who raved so fearfully in the Court House in McConnellsburg last fall, and who declared that, when the Democrats got into power, they would abolish the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, last week took it all back, and swallowed the nigger wool, smell, social equality, political equality, big heels, flat noses and all at one gulp, and declared that he felt better than he ever did in his life before. But he beseechingly asks his Democratic friends not to refer to it again, as it creates a nauseous feeling on his stomach. Heavens! what a bitter pill those editors had to swallow, who were so much afraid of social equality. They make wry faces, but come nobly up to the work."

The Democracy of Fulton county met in Convention at Harrisonville, on Saturday the 10th inst., and nominated Daniel Logan and Thomas Lipes, for Associate Judges; John Martin, for Sheriff; James Scott, for Surveyor, and George Hally for Commissioner. The *Republican* says that the ticket is respectable.

The Indiana *Messenger* says: "It is asserted by those who should know whereof they speak, that Capt. H. K. Sloan, of this county, received a handsome majority of the votes polled for Senator at the recent Democratic primary election held in Westmoreland conty. Nevertheless, in order to carry out the bargain and sale entered into by the would-be leaders of the Democracy of the two counties, the conferees were awarded to J. J. Hazlett, of Westmoreland."

The Mercer County Democratic Convention will be held on Monday next.

In a leading article on "the situation," the last number of the West Chester *Jeffersonian* says: "From all parts of the State we receive the most cheering news. The Democracy are speaking out in unmistakable terms against the treachery of those who attempted to betray them at Harrisburg. 'They may sell themselves, but they cannot sell us,' is the almost universal remark of the bone and sinew of the party. This is nothing more than we expected—it is nothing more than any one acquainted with the sentiments and principles of the party had a right to expect, and it gives the lie direct to one of the favorite charges of the Radicals, that the mass of our party would do whatever and follow wherever the self-constituted leaders might point ont.

"The Democracy of Chester county are almost a unit upon this question, and rather than allow these tricksters to destroy the party, they will consign them to an ignominious grave.

"How can we who are opposed to this 'false departure' get our views before the Democrats of those counties where the party press is industriously working to give the impression that the party is almost unanimously in favor of the ninth resolution? We should like to have suggestions from those who think with us, so that there may be some concert of action. We are in earnest in this matter and shall fight it to the death."

The Jefferson county Republican Nominating Convention will be held in Brookville next Monday. The Democracy held their Convention at the same place yesterday.

The Philadelphia Democracy will hold their nominating Conventions to-morrow. A very lively time is looked for, as some of the bone and sinew of the party are not satisfied with the slate prepared by the eminent leaders, Billy McMullen and Sam Josephs, *et al.*

Meek, of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, thus "goes for" the central organ of the Democracy:

"Our friends of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, who are generally right, still keep telling of the great good that is to come to the Democratic party from the adoption of that meaningless ninth resolution in the Democratic platform. We have heretofore given the editors of the *Patriot* credit for [illegible] about the great benefits that are to be derived from the passage of that resolution, we have come to the conclusion that they know as little about the real feelings of the Democratic masses as it possible for men in their situation to know. If they will submit their ninth resolution to a decision of the Democratic voters of the State, out of the three hundred thousand, not five thousand can be got to vote for it; and the sooner they open their eyes to the fact that their efforts to crowd it down our throats as a 'good thing,' an 'excellent move,' is only creating more dissatisfaction and disgust, the better it will be for the cause for which we all labor. The *Patriot* had better place this matter among its 'dead issues.'"

The following additional announcements of Democratic candidates for Assembly have been made in Schuylkill county: William J. McCarthy, Charles F. King, C. L. Pinkerton, John Horn, Jr., Joseph Schuyler, W. H. Uhler, James Ellis, Martin Foley, F. W. Snyder, W. L. Williams, Richard Thornton.

The Democracy of Northumberland county have nominated for Assembly Mr. A. J. Gallagher, of Shamokin; for President Judge, Hon. Eben G. Scott, of Sunbury, was nominated. The latter gentleman is a son-in-law of ex-Chief Justice Woodward.

The Scranton *Republican* says: "The Democratic aspirants for honors at the election this year are beginning to grow a little nervous in Luzerne county. The principal bone of contention will be the State Senatorship, and the number of aspirants is actually so large that it is doubtful whether a nomination can be made in a single day. As near as we can get at the names of the Senatorial aspirants the number now is fifteen, but as the list is not yet complete we defer its publication for the present. The candidates for the House of Representatives are so numerous that at present we have not space, had we the inclination, to publish their names. For the few county offices to be filled the candidates, too, are abundant. Half of the townships, cities and boroughs in the county have one or more names at present at the convention. The Democrats claim to have a very sure thing on the State Senator, counting on Monroe and Pike for what they may fall short in Luzerne, but are by no means so confident of electing their candidates for the other places. Of course they claim that nine-tenths of the Welsh will vote their ticket, but they also recognize the fact that they will lose very largely on the Irish vote in many localities; especially will this be the case if the Republicans will act the part of wisdom and exercise good management in their county convention, as we have not the least doubt they will."

The Johnston *Tribune* is publishing a series of letters from an "Anti-Departure Democrat," on the present status of the Democracy. The *Tribune* says the writer is "one of the leading and most able Democrats in the country." We make the following extract from the the last article from his pen:

"Now, I submit what is the difference between a "Departure" Democrat and a Republican? Verily, none. To break the fall, however, some of the Democratic editors of the State are fraudulently attempting to cast dust into the eyes of the people by endeavoring to limit the ninth resolution to *only* an acknowledgement of the fact that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are now parts of the Constitution of the United States, and that for the present they recognize their binding obligations, but inasmuch as they were adopted in fraud of the rights of the people, as soon as we got into power (of course through the negro vote) we will strike them from the Constitution. Shame! This kind of stuff won't do. It is shameful how they lie and try to deceive the people to get the party out of the dirty puddle which W. A. Wallace and his co-conspirators have put it in. How much better for the Democratic press honestly to admit that the ninth plank in the platform is a departure from the principles of our constitutional fathers in ordaining and establishing the Government as it was, and that the Republicans were and are right in changing that government from a free government of the people to a centralized despotism, and that we heartily join hands with them in doing so, or at once denounce the "Departure" as infamous—a sacrilegious blot upon the hallowed memories of our constitutional fathers and the economy of their government bequeathed to us, sealed with the blood of the revolution, than pretend to defend it or try to exptain it away. Be honest, gentlemen! Here it is—it admits of but one conclusion: It is the *black and tan* workmanship of W. A. Wallace, R. L. Johnston, and a few others, to sell the party for the negro vote. It is too corrupt and filthy for honest men to touch. The party all over the State is in revolt at it—it smells. What is to be done? Are the people to be imposed upon? Surely not."

The Philadelphia *Evening Star* gives currency to a rumor that Hon. Benj. H. Brewster is coming out for Governor as a Democratic candidate.

The Democracy of Jefferson and Forest counties have nominated Hon. W. P. Jenks, of Jefferson, as their candidate for President Judge. The Democracy of Clarion have nominated Wm. L. Corbett, Esq., of Clarion, for the position.

Dr. Joseph S. Lusk, of Harmony, and Thompson Kyle, of Harrisville, are announced as Democratic candidates for Assembly in Butler county.

The Bloomfield (Columbia county) *Republican* says: "The condition of the Democratic party in this county, may be fitly represented by the story of the mule hitched to one end of a load and a jackass to the other, the result of which was that the load did not move. Mr. Murphy the delegate of the Democratic County Convention at the State Convention said 'depart,' but the organ of the party says we will not do it. How will this 'mix' be adjusted? Pity the sorrows of a poor old man."

THE President expects to leave for California and the Pacific coast some time between the 15th and 20th of August, and he expects to take nearly if not all his Cabinet upon the excursion, which has not been before announced. Secretaries Belknap, Robeson, the jolly tar, and Postmaster General Creswell, are almost certain to go, while there is the same probability that Secretary Fish will not. The trip will occupy at least five weeks, but will not be extended to include Oregon.

THE famous Miles Standish was the first commissioned officer in the United States, and the military element of the country is beginning to agitate the question of a monument to the stout-hearted old Captain. President Grant has expressed himself greatly interested in the matter. A large hill on the Standish farm, at Duxbury, Mass., called the "Captain's Hill," has been selected as the proposed site. The situation overlooks nearly the whole of Massachusetts and Plymouth bays.

WE welcome the reappearance of the Buffalo *Express* in its old familiar form. The publishing office of this sterling Republican journal was recently destroyed by fire, since which disaster it has, until now, been issued on a half sheet. We trust it has reached the end of its mishaps, and that its career of usefulness and prosperity may in future be wholly unimpaired.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
. B. FL ACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

HELIGOLAND.

One can easily believe in the excitement said to have been produced in Great Britain by the report of a correspondence between the Cabinets of London and Berlin on the subject of Heligoland. Without doubt a correspondence of the kind has taken place; it is, however, not so certain that it had the unpleasant and unsatisfactory termination ascribed to it by the Tory newspapers. An attempt on the part of Germany to acquire a British possession, made so soon after the conclusion of the war with France, an attempt alleged to have been offensively made and indignantly repelled, seemed a remarkable justification of the fears which Tory writers and politicians had been industriously laboring to excite in the British mind for many months. In Captain HAMLEY's prophetic description of the Battle of Dorking, details are managed with admirable skill, and the event which never happened is certainly invested with much of the *vraisemblance* of reality. Probably few English people, blessed with any imagination, read the celebrated Blackwood paper without feeling many a thrill of horror, while those whose political sympathies and antipathies were gratified by it, found in its prognostications a full justification of anxieties often declared. No wonder that some agitation has followed the report that the "terrible Count" had not only asked but impolitely asked for the surrender of one of those outlying patches of British territory which form so important an element in British power and glory. Certainly it does not appear that the Count selected a favorable season for opening up negotiations on the subject. However, during the late war with France, the value of Heligoland to Germany was made very clearly manifest, and the desire to make sure of its peaceful acquisition as soon as possible, is very natural. Only forty-six miles from the German coast and commanding the mouths of four German rivers, the Eider, Elbe, Weser and Jahde, the island geographically belongs to Germany. Its few inhabitants who are Frisians, are more closely connected with Germany than with England. Derived by England from Denmark, it was formerly held by the latter power simply in virtue of Denmark's connection with Schleswig-Holstein. As Schleswig-Holstein is now held by Germany, German logic infers confidently that Heligoland, its former appendage, legitimately belongs now to Germany. Germans farther allege that the island, unnecessary to the defense of England, is a standing threat to Germany so long as it remains in the possession of a foreign power. If the island had been held by Germany during the late war the French could not have blockaded the North German coast, as is evident to any person who looks at the map. Another argument offered by the Germans in support of their claim is a reason which admits of no answer and which more than any other argument used serves to invest the question with danger to the Peace nity; they say that self-respect forbids them to permit so important a strategical position to remain in the possession of any foreign power. As we suggested a few days ago, Heligoland is to the new empire what Gibraltar is to Spain, and while in virtue of her mere superiority, England may hold that fortress, the same pretense of relative superiority can not be alleged as warrant for retaining a position essential to the safety of Germany.

These arguments must be admitted to make out a pretty strong case in favor of the German claim. Indeed, they are so forcible as to give considerable probability to the statement in late German newspapers that Mr. GLADSTONE and his Cabinet are well disposed towards the surrender. In the meantime the Tory journals having heard of BISMARCK's proposition, are doing all they can to excite the popular mind against the measure. No doubt with them originated the story that the correspondence on the subject has already taken an offensive and warlike tone. In the way of argument, while conceding that Heligoland is neither a part of England nor necessary to its defense against a purely military and non-naval power, they insist that it is needed as the farthest outside station for the channel fleet, and that in anticipation of the projected ship-canal between the Baltic and the North Sea, the island must be retained as a defense against an obvious peril. The contingency to be dreaded is that in case of war, a fleet assembled in the Baltic might suddenly form a union with a fleet assembled at the mouths of the Elbe and Weser, for the invasion of England. Then might follow the battle of Dorking.

In fact, this question of the transfer of Heligoland from England to Germany is one of the most interesting subjects of the time. The party who wish England to continue or to become a great military power, capable of holding her own and holding up her head as formerly, are right in resisting the transfer. But different views of policy will probably prevail in the adjustment of the negotiations said to be on foot. It is believed that Mr. GLADSTONE will advocate the surrender of the island, with arguments founded on the comparative inutility of its possession, and on the importance, not to say the necessity of cultivating the friendship of Germany. Gratified in this matter, Germany will be able to render England invaluable services in other directions.

OUR suggestion that the introduction of the Vice Presidency, rather the fitness and claims of SIMON CAMERON for the nomination on the ticket with Gen. GRANT, into the pending canvass in Pennsylvania, might not be a wise step for acquiring strength for the Republican ticket, is met by the Pittsburgh *Gazette* with the remark that it is of no consequence what the COMMERCIAL, and those who with it do not favor Mr. CAMERON, think or do—the declaration of the "organ" being in effect that he and the Republican ticket can get along without them. In referring to the subject at all we had no other object than the harmony and success of the Republican party in Pennsylvania this fall. There will be small motives, however, for such efforts in future, if they are to be met in the spirit of the "organ." Is it, then, the determination that the present canvass shall be fought over Mr. CAMERON as a candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination? So in effect says the "organ," and those who protest ever so mildly, and in the sincerest desire for harmony and success, are served only with kicks and insults.

MR. JAMES McGUNNEGLE was Tuesday nominated for the office of County Commissioner, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of WM. H. McGEE. This result was generally anticipated, as Mr. McGUNNEGLE came within ten votes of making the nomination at the session of the same convention on the 6th instant. The convention was almost full, there being one hundred and four votes cast. The number cast at the first session was one hundred and twelve, only eight more than at the present session. The balloting was *viva voce*, so that the friends of each of the candidates had a fair chance, and Mr. McGUNNEGLE was nominated by a vote of more than two to one over his principal opponent, Mr. CLARK. The nomination was made unanimous, with but two or three dissenting votes; and Mr. McGUNNEGLE takes his place upon the ticket under circumstances which will command for him the full party vote.

THINGS IN ROME.

Some of the late cable dispatches from Italy are decidedly unsatisfactory, not to say mystifying. Thus, yesterday, under date of June 27th, we were told that VICTOR EMANUEL will go to Rome and will not go to Rome. We were also told that October the first is the time now fixed for the transfer of the Capital from Florence to Rome, and that "in diplomatic circles it is believed that the transfer will not take place at all." Certainly the cable's voice is odd. It may not be impossible to account for these conflicting statements. Unable to prevent the inevitable, the Papalini are doing all they can do to postpone it. Somewhat seems to them gained by keeping up a state of uncertainty regarding a measure which fills them with disgust and abhorrence. All accounts agree in representing them as still hopeful of foreign interposition, and it will be possible to indulge these pleasing anticipations so long as the establishment of the Italian Capital in Rome is not an accomplished fact. Something is also still expected by the ultra-montanes from the alleged disposition of the King. He is old and in feeble health, and is believed by many to be superstitious, alarmed at the antagonistic position in which he stands towards the Holy Father, and anxious for reconciliation with him. The Papists represent even the heir apparent, Prince HUMBERT, as troubled in mind by the same fears which disturb the peace of his father. A gentleman well known in Western Pennsylvania, who is or was lately in Rome, flatly denies all these statements, giving good reasons why he thinks them false. Writing in Rome, he says:

> "Prince Humbert and family are here; and not only here, but here residing in the Palazzo Pontifico on the Quirinal. This palace is the old home of the temporal power in Rome, and having assumed the temporal government, the King very properly takes up his abode in the royal secular pavilion. Through this palace we took a walk the other day, and we saw evidence of what we had heard, that the whole palace had been refurnished. The pictures of the Pope have been sent to him across the Tiber, and the Pope's arms, etc., have been painted out from the ceiling, and those of the nation substituted. So it is evident that the government has come to Rome to stay."

The same correspondent mentions a number of facts falling under his own observation, which illustrate the character and spirit of Prince HUMBERT. Evidently any hopes which the adherents of the Pope are founding upon the Prince's devotion to the church are fallacious. For one thing, he makes no secret of his desire that Protestants shall build churches and found schools in Rome. Several Sunday Schools are already in full operation.

WHETHER digging Dutch Gap canals, exploding powder ships at Fort Fisher, attacking FARNSWORTH in the House, or skewering GARRET DAVIS in the Senate Chamber, General BUTLER is always a man of original modes of thought and processes of procedure. His latest exhibition of this distinguishing element of his character occurred the other day at his home in Gloucester, Mass., where, upon the occasion of the dedication of a new town hall, he delivered an address, in which, among other startling things, he declared his belief that the downfall of the Paris Commune had "rolled back the tide of republican liberty in Europe for years and years, if not forever," and expressed his regret that "this thought had hardly yet obtained a place in the minds of the American people." We sincerely trust it never will obtain a foothold among us. Names are not things, General. If a rose by any other name will smell as sweet—disguised by whatever smooth sounding euphemisms, a bloody horror will smell as foul. Madame ROLAND understood the nature of her countrymen far better than yourself, General, and she went to the scaffold moaning, "O Liberty, what crimes have been committed in thy name!" During the last seventy-five or eighty years, the people of Paris have been nourished on wordy fictions that mean absolutely nothing. Liberty, glory, universal suffrage, the nation, the solidarity of peoples—these have been the catchwords which have sent France more than half way on the road to perdition. General BUTLER, we fear, confounds liberty with license. A nation is not necessarily free when it does what it likes, but only when it does what it ought. "Local self government?" Well. The Communists started out by deposing GOD through a show of hands. The fact is that the real meaning of the word liberty is not known among the masses in France, and that they are themselves ignorant of what they rage for in him. That which he raged for in the days of MARAT, DANTON and ROBESPIERRE, he rages for equally now. What is it? He joins a club, and spouts of liberty, fraternity and equality. He betakes himself to massacre, murdering alike the hated "aristocrats" and his fellow sans cullottes. He tries the lantern, the guillotine, new constitutions, the abolition of religion, every theoretic madness and every practical abomination of which it is possible to conceive—but he does not find that which he lacks. What is it, General? You call it "local self government." We call it by one word—conscience. Which is right? Is it an outward want of society, or an inward need of the soul?

THE people of the United States will be considerably disappointed should the statements now made respecting the improbability of a visit this season from the Grand Duke ALEXIS of Russia, turn out to be correct. His arrival has been so confidently looked for, and such a general feeling of personal and public interest has been manifested concerning the young Prince, that the surrender or postponement of his intentions will give rise to unfeigned regret. We are not, however, to be altogether without the pleasure of seeing a royal personage. The Supreme King of Siam is about to set out on his travels, which are to include the United States. His Majesty, whose name is P'RA BART SOMDET P'RA PARAMENDR MAHA MONGKUT P'RA CHOM KLAU CHAU YA HUA, is a warm admirer of America and Americans, and on the occasion of the late visit of Mr. SEWARD and party to his Capital, treated them with royal hospitality. He is said to be an enlightened ruler, reading and speaking the English language with fluency, contributing occasionally to an Anglo-Siamese journal, and subscribing regularly to a semi-weekly New York paper. In addition to this Eastern monarch we are to have the pleasure of a visit from THAKOMBAU, king of the Cannibal Islands, on which the United States holds a mortgage as security for the payment of damages for the killing and eating of the crew of an American whale-ship. We believe that his Majesty comes for the purpose of settling the little bill. It is possible, however, that this latter visit may be deferred for a time. The latest intelligence from his dominions is to the effect that a revolt has broken out among a number of rival clans, and that the captives taken in the battles which have ensued are regularly served up for dinner to the captors. This has compelled THAKOMBAU, who is a converted cannibal, to take the field against his subjects. Should he succeed in quelling the disturbance, he will probably visit this country immediately afterwards. For the sake of the hearty and honest masses, who would rejoice to show the Grand Duke ALEXIS in what honor the United States holds his country, for its friendship during our years of trouble, we trust his proposed visit will be paid, and for the sake of the innumerable FLORA McFLIMSEYS, to whom royalty is more than manhood, we are very glad that they are not to be deprived of the pleasure of looking upon a live King.

OUR cable telegrams report the official announcement of the ratification of the High Commission treaty by the British Government. Although not the shadow of a doubt was entertained in this country respecting the result, the intelligence will none the less be cordially welcomed by all classes of our people. Every right thinking man of both countries must rejoice to know that all causes of misunderstanding, jealousy and bitterness are at last completely removed out of the way. It is evident that England is sincerely desirous of cultivating friendly relations with the United States; and if an element of selfishness is mingled with her regard, we cannot blame her, for we, also, have been equally careful to foster and promote our own interests. But we are bone of her bone and flesh of her flesh, and war between us would set back the civilization and progress of the whole world. It is a grand treaty, filled with noble prophecies of a better future, and rendering possible a new order of humanity, a new answer to the anthem "Peace on Earth." If, after this pacific solution of the gravest complications which could arise between two proud and self-reliant nations, other peoples shall choose rather to follow their insane game of war, at least our skirts will be clear.

THE confirmation by stockholders of the contract made with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad by the New Jersey roads and the Raritan and Delaware canal, for the lease of the latter to the former corporation, is being vigorously resisted by the holders of the minority shares, and other interests opposed to the policy in question. The case will also shortly be argued before the Chancellor of the State of New Jersey, on an application for a perpetual injunction to restrain the directors from making the said lease, without first obtaining the consent of all the stockholders. It is claimed by the applicants that no departure from the original contract as expressed in the charter, is valid, which does not receive the sanction of each holder of shares, and that not even an act of the Legislature can deprive him of this right, or obviate the necessity of obtaining his consent. The Legislature of New Jersey passed an act authorizing the lease in question, provided that the owners of two-thirds of the shares of the above Companies approve the contract. Of the New Jersey Railroad Company, the holders of 50,000 of the 70,000 shares have authorized the lease, which is more than the required number. Out of 58,500 Camden and Amboy shares, 30,900 have approved the policy, while in the Canal Company the committe have procured signatures representing 36,000 out of 58,000 shares. This leaves 8,000 shares from both companies to make up the required two-thirds vote, and it is believed that these will yet be secured. If, however, it should be decided that the consolidation is unconstitutional, as claimed, the only course left for the companies to pursue, will be to purchase the contesting stock at whatever prices the holders are willing to sell. In view of the rapidly growing tendency to concentrate the control of the principal railroads in the country in the hands of a few great corporations, the issue of this contest will be awaited with great anxiety. The question has been several times decided by the courts of the various States, that no legislation can invalidate the proprietary rights of stockholders, or take them away without just compensation or consent.

OUR latest London files contain elaborate accounts of the debates in the English House of Lords upon the High Commission Treaty, on the occasion of Earl RUSSELL's resolution of protest against the retrospective action of the treaty, with regard to the duty of neutrals. The real gist of RUSSELL's speech was not so much in actual opposition to the rule in question, as in vindication of his own official conduct in the case of the *Alabama*. The reflection that this should have been made the subject of international arbitration had evidently wounded his *amor patria*, and made him feel sore. The debate was interesting, but developed nothing particularly new. The reference of Earl GRANVILLE to General SCHENCK and to this country, however, was so hearty and sincere, that we cannot refrain from quoting it. He said:

> "And if I may add one word in the hearing of one who may possibly be now present within these walls—of one who acted a distinguished part, and who, by his own influence and the influence of his countrymen, contributed largely to the happy conclusion of the labors of the Commission—one who has lately arrived among us eminently on a mission of peace, I should like to be able to say, on the part of Her Majesty's government, and, I may add, of the country at large, that we do feel grateful to him and to the American Government for the disposition they have shown in this matter."

It is pleasant to know that English statesmen take such large and comprehensive views of the question. So long as this spirit is cultivated on both sides, there is very little likelihood that any serious difficulty will arise between the two countries.

FROM all parts of the Catholic world come reports of the celebration of the Pope's jubilee. Superintended by persons who thoroughly understand the art of impressing the senses, the ceremonies, processions and exhibitions of various kinds, deemed appropriate to the occasion, appear to have been exceedingly elaborate. In connection with this celebration one of the most obvious reflections is the entire freedom from disturbance or interruption of any sort with which the jubilee was commemorated in the United States in contrast with the riots provoked by the occasion in old Catholic countries. In different parts of Spain, Belgium and Italy the Catholic displays were more or less disturbed by tumultuous demonstrations on the part of the multitude. In some instances the last extremes of violence were prevented diers. In Belgium, where the influence of the Catholic Church is so freely and fully put forth, the signs of popular hostility appear to have been especially flagrant. In the United States, on the contrary, the church of a small minority, largely of foreign birth, celebrated the jubilee everywhere without the slightest interruption. Though many reasons might be assigned for the difference, it is sufficient to refer it to the influence of intelligence in connection with the operation of religious and civil liberty.

AND now the Philadelphia Exchange takes up the cudgels against the proposed lease of the New Jersey Railroad by the Pennsylvania Central. This body have solemnly resolved on the subject: First, That the Pennsylvania Railroad "owes its existence to the capital contributed by Philadelphia." Second, That just at the moment when Philadelphia has "largely provided the means for building first-class steamships to co-operate with the road" for the European trade, the road knocks the thing in the head by entering in the New Jersey project. The remaining deliverance we give unabridged as follows:

> *Whereas*, We cannot reasonably be expected to witness with indifference projects for hurrying produce and other freight through our city to enrich others at our own expense; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That we regard the lease of the New Jersey Roads, and the proposed expenditure at Harsimus Cove, as at variance with the purpose for which the Pennsylvania Railroad was built, and inconsistent with the welfare of the steamship enterprise in which she is a partner with our citizens.
>
> *Resolved*, That we commend the employment of all honorable means for the defeat of a project which can do us no good, but threatens us with much injury.

It is entirely certain that the Philadelphians don't feel as good as they did about the Pennsylvania Railroad or their own prospects.

THE Civil Service Commission recently appointed by the President, meets to-day for the purpose of making arrangements for procuring information relative to the Civil Service, and perfecting a plan of procedure, after which it will adjourn until October. It is understood that the Commissioners will make their inquiry as exhaustive as possible under the act authorizing it. It would have been good for the country had their powers been sufficiently comprehensive to justify any expectation of a radical reform, but if they do nothing more than demonstrate the necessity of elevating the standards of character and capacity on the part of our public servants, and of changing the methods of their appointment, they will have conferred a real service upon the country. The responsibility will thereafter rest with Congress and the Administration.

A Rolling Mill Company Kidnapped by Employees.

A decidedly high-handed proceeding was indulged in by rolling mill employees at Newark, Ohio, on the night of the 25th. They had not been paid their wages, and being of the impression that Mr. George H. Tight, the President of the mill, had money in his possession, proceeded to his residence, in the village of Granville, for the purpose of compelling him to pay it over to them. They forcibly seized him and started back to Newark. The citizens organized as soon as possible and started in pursuit of the kidnappers, but failed to overtake them before they reached the rolling mill, by which time they had been largely reinforced, and it was not deemed advisable to attempt a rescue. The more prominent men concerned in the affair represented that they only wished to have a full meeting of the mill officers to bring about a settlement, and pledged their honor that no personal harm should be done by Mr. Tight. The Granvillians, however, did not approve of the unlawful proceeding, and determined to render all needed assistance in bringing the perpetrators of the outrage to justice. Mr. Tight was released in the afternoon of the next day, upon agreeing to assist in settling up the affairs of the mill company.

THE New York *Sun* and Cincinnati *Commercial* having made statements to the effect that the question of recommending General Grant for renomination was the subject of much contention at the late Republican convention in Ohio, and "fought out to the bitter end" in the Committee on Resolutions, the Columbus *Journal* asserts, on indisputable authority, that there is no truth whatever in the report, and adds:

> There was not from first to last a word of objection to the most full and enthusiastic indorsement of Grant's administration—which, we take it, was the only thing with reference to him within the jurisdiction o the convention. If his administration is fully indorsed everywhere, the renomination follows almost as a matter of course.

A burglar escaped from the jail at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, last week, in the most ingenious manner. He began by digging into the wall of his cell, intending to make a hole large enough for him to pass through, but before he got through the wall he discovered that the keys of his cell were hanging on the wall about six feet from the door. He then tore the casings from the window, spliced them together, and putting them between the grates, grappled for the keys. He was successful in getting them, unlocked his door, got into the attic and slid down the water pipe. He was recaptured next day at Albany.

The Outlook of the Iron Trade.

Mr. Wm. E. S. Baker, Secretary of the Eastern Iron Masters' Association, and also Treasurer of the Duncannon Iron Company, in a letter to the *Iron Age*, gives statistics of the cost of iron and the prices of labor, from 1851 to 1871, averaged as to pig iron, from those of a group of furnaces in Central Pennsylvania in close proximity to coal and ore, and in respect to merchant bar iron the average of mills in the Schuylkill region, not far from pig iron but more distant from soft coal. The average for both pig and bar iron is below the average cost for the whole State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Baker says a ton of raw material, ore, coal or limestone, will cost in the ground but a trifle more to-day than it did twenty-five years ago, while the total cost of pig iron has about doubled in that time, having increased from $14 25 in 1850, to $29 65 in 1871. Nearly the whole of the increase is for labor, in mining, transportation, and in working the materials into the saleable product, so that while in Pennsylvania pig iron is costing about $28 a ton, in Great Britain the cost is less than half of that, and even that yields a large benefit to the manufacturer. The reason of this is because of the difference in the cost of labor. In this connection Mr. Baker suggests a question of vital importance to every manufacturer and workman in the United States, viz: Is it possible for two countries so intimately related in business as are Great Britain and the United States to continue for a long period to produce the same article at so great a difference in cost? He thinks that there must and will be an approximation of cost in the two countries, either by a large seduction in wages paid American labor, or an advance in foreign labor, unless home labor shall have increased protection. To advance labor abroad would be but to lessen the heavy profits of the iron masters. To reduce labor in this country, when it is conceded that the iron manufacturers are making little or no profit, would be to decrease the comforts and privileges of our workmen. The alternative would be for home capital to abandon iron manufacture for some more stable and profitable branch of industry, to the depreciation if not ruin of the agricultural and other surrounding districts depending on iron.

Mr. Baker further says the reduction of $2 per ton on the duty upon pig iron has done much to demoralize the iron business. Just about enough iron has been sent here at the reduced duty to break down our market, and nearly the whole $2 a ton has been added to the already heavy profits of the aristocratic manufacturers of the old country. The reduction of the tariff in 1847 resulted disastrously, as will be remembered by many. To save workmen actual suffering, the iron masters of Pennsylvania printed and circulated due bills, redeemable months afterwards, in amounts of ten cents and upwards. *Free Trade* had such effect then, and it will have such effect again. The only remedy is to be found in increased duty upon iron and all other products of foreign labor which compete directly with the products of American labor. A continuance of the present state of affairs, Mr. Baker thinks, will soon prove the correctness of his views, above sketched, and produce in this country what is to be greatly dreaded, the prostration and perhaps degradation of American labor.

THE Democracy of Maine met in convention on Monday for the purpose of constructing a new platform and nominating State officers. So far as the resolutions relate to national politics, they are merely an echo of those of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa and other States which have preceded Maine in their selection of candidates and declaration of principles. The noticeable feature of all these platforms consists in the uniform denunciation which the resolution accepting the situation deals out regarding the means by which the amendments have been woven into the organic law of the land. In this matter the Democracy of Maine implicitly follow the example of their neighbors, proving the sincerity of their desire to "bury out of sight all dead issues," by the coarsest vituperation of the process by which slavery was destroyed and the civil and political rights of the freedmen secured. The resolutions also contain the usual clap-trap advocacy of economy and civil service reform, with the stock demands for a "strict construction" of the Constitution, and the customary outcry against "centralized Federal despotism." What probability there is that the supreme law will be "faithfully supported," and the interests and rights of the freedmen protected, should that party come into power, has already been repeatedly pointed out, while that the Republicans of Maine will consent to commit the wards of the nation to the tender mercies of the "strict constructionists," is not very likely. In all those platforms we have looked in vain for a single expression of hearty and earnest indorsement of the amendments or the laws enacted under them. Hidden under modernized names, the resolutions show that the Democracy still hold to the ante-war dogma that this is a white man's government, and that negroes are never to be willingly considered as citizens, and a part of the national family. It is the old spirit incarcerated in new opinions, rank with the possibilities of new treasons and rebellions, and filled with germs of crime against the world.

WE have once or twice made reference to the case of Mr. Cheney, recently deposed from the ministry by the Protestant Episcopal bishop of Illinois, for refusing to use the word "regenerate" in the baptismal service. It now appears that the bishop is not, after all, exactly the proper person to insist so rigorously upon uniformity. "An Illinois layman" with a long memory has been overhauling the record of Bishop Whitehouse, showing from it that three or four years ago he directed the Secretary of the Episcopal convention of that State to drop the words "Protestant Episcopal" from the diocesan journal, although the general convention of the Episcopal Church had refused to expunge them from its official title. The writer propounds the question:

> "Which was the greater offense, to leave out the words "Protestant Episcopal" or "regenerate?" Who is the violator of ordination vows, the bishop who sets the example or the clergyman who follows? [illegible] Illinois convention afterwards sanctioned the leaving out of these two words, and changed the name of their church to the "Church of the Diocese of Illinois." Are they not in a state of rebellion and schism?"

This is an ecclesiastical conundrum which we do not feel ourselves competent to answer. But there evidently is a reply, if it can only be got at.

SOME time ago we made reference to the improved tone of feeling which characterized the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine with respect to their German conquerors, citing an extract from a letter of an Alsatian gentleman, descriptive of the causes which had produced the gratifying change. The spirit of friendliness, which had then begun to take the place of the old defiant bitterness, continues to make itself more and more felt. The magnanimous policy of Bismarck appears to be disarming their hostility in spite of themselves. The laws passed by the German Reichsrath are said to secure them an amount of self-government far greater than they have ever before known. All government officials are selected from among the Alsatians themselves, the Prussian Government only interfering so far as regards the common interests of United Germany. They are also to be indemnified for all losses incurred by the war. A first instalment of ten million francs has already been paid to the citizens of Strasburg, and no attachment of creditors can be levied on the moneys so received. A similar course is being followed with regard to the other towns and cities of the ceded provinces. Taxation, also, has been made as light as possible, and it is expected that this considerateness for their welfare will speedily eradicate whatever French prejudices and predilections remain yet to be overcome.

WITHIN a few days from ninety to a hundred millions of dollars will be paid out to the people in the shape of interest money on National, State and other securities. A considerable portion of this large amount will undoubtedly find its way back again into other securities of a similar character, the anticipation of which will tend to strengthen the stock market generally. It is probable that several additional millions will be subscribed to the new government loan, although in the selection of securities for re-investment, money holders will choose those classes which are most lucrative, always, of course, providing that they look safe. The bulk of these interest payments will probably go into railroad stocks and bonds. A number of new enterprises are in the market, at favorable rates, some of them offering peculiar advantages to investors; while there are many reasons for believing that, with the adoption of the narrow gauge system, the country is entering on an era of development which can hardly fail to insure the financial prosperity of these undertakings. With the July payments we shall look to see a new impetus given to the financial and commercial activities of the whole country.

WHAT is the matter with the Illinois Legislature? Already twice convened, once in regular and once in special session, it has now adjourned the second time, leaving unaccomplished a considerable number of its most pressing and important duties. It will be remembered that a bitter feud has existed between the Northern and Southern portions of the State relative, to the location of the capital. It was supposed that the quarrel had been brought to a close by the recent passage of an act appropriating six hundred thousand dollars out of the public treasury, for the completion of the State House at Springfield, but it seems that the fight rages as hotly and furiously as ever. The next session of the Legislature takes place next November, and that crotchety body has decided to hold it in the city of Chicago, although Springfield is the lawful capital of the State. We can believe that neither Peoria nor its rival are celestial cities, and that it is possible the dissentients may have valid reasons for their several dissatisfactions, but how any of them, in their sober senses, could deliberately select Chicago as the future council ground passes our comprehension altogether. It is hardly to be wondered at that such demoralization should cause the Democratic campaign map makers to include Illinois in the list of States termed doubtful.

ACCORDING to Alex. H. Stephens, the most perfect civilization which the world has ever known, was that of the Southern States previous to the rebellion, "the scattered condition of their inhabitants" being the procuring cause of this admirable condition of society. No pent-up Utica contracts the powers of a man who hasn't a neighbor within half a dozen miles of him. Solitude is favorable to reflection, reflection to the growth of the mind, and this again to courtesy, politeness, and the whole family of the graces and virtues. What polished gentlemen the slave hunters of the Southern jungles were, and what perfect civilizing agencies and influences must have dwelt in the tower of Babel, which "scattered" the people of that age to the uttermost ends of the earth. Perhaps that is the reason why the people are asked to accept the present confusion of tongues among the members of the Democratic party as proof of its superior claims upon the country at large.

A LETTER written by the Rev. J. P. Newman, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Washington, to a "Dear Brother" in Iowa, urging him to do what he can to return Senator Harlan, has found its way into the papers, and is creating quite a stir in political circles in that State. After calling attention to the fact that a United States Senator is to be chosen by the next Legislature, he says:

> "It is, therefore, necessary that the right men be nominated, and hence attention must be given to the primary meetings. I am glad to say to you that Senator Harlan is regular in his attendance on church, and his influence is in the right direction. I know personally that he stands high with the administration, and has influence with the President, and is held in high esteem by his fellow-Senators. His speech on San Domingo has given him an elevation few Senators enjoy."

THE National Convention of Engineers, to meet in New York this week, will be a very important body. Delegates are expected from all portions of the civilized world, energetic preparations having been made by the engineers of England, France, Germany and Italy to attend at this time.

A RECENT number of *Punch* bitterly satirizes the infernal scenes which marked the reign of the Paris Commune. It purports to have received a communication from the Italian poet, Dante, through a spiritual medium, announcing that the inscription over the gates of hell, which, in his "Inferno," he said was,

> "Let all who enter here leave hope behind,"

Had lately been taken down, and a placard substituted in its place, bearing the motto, "*Ici on parle Francais.*" "French is spoken here." If, in the whole range of keen and dreadful gibe, there can be found anything more fierce and terrible than this, we should be glad to have it pointed out to us.

A GERMAN of Cincinnati, William Mertz, somewhat noted as a Democratic stump speaker, has published a laudatory notice of the late Mr. Vallandigham, in which he says: "He was familiar with German literature to a degree seldom found among Americans. Goethe, Klopstock and Lessing were his favorite studies. About two years ago, in a private circle, I heard him recite Schiller's 'Bell' in a manner that would have done honor to many native German students." Mr. Mertz then adds that during the Franco-German war Mr. Vallandigham's sympathies were wholly with the Germans.

"IF you will all only do wrong and feel sorry for it, you will go to heaven," said Indian Tom on a California gallows, and meekly took his departure.—*Boston Post.*

We never before knew exactly where Democracy got the idea of its new departure, but now we see how it arose. It is the very inspiration of the gallows. Well, the country will keep that party in suspense only until the fall of next year, but even that time is too long—hang it!

THE New York *Herald* says: "Private information from sources absolutely reliable leaves us no room to doubt that the leaders of the Catholic world are deeply exercised about the next Papal conclave and the probable successor of Pius IX. in the chair of St. Peter."

PITTSBURGH, June 26, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It is not my habit to praise or puff any one, much less an officer of a railroad company, but you will permit me to say that the President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company is entitled to the very highest respect for the very prompt manner in which he does justice to employes and others having business with the company.

AN OUTSIDER.

The Imperial Exile at Chiselhurst.

One who has the privilege of becoming acquainted with the social doings there thus describes, in the London *Court Journal*, the Emperor Napoleon's life at Chiselhurst: "During the forenoon all is silent in the mansion. The Empress, after prayers, breakfasts with the Prince Imperial, who then walks out in the park for a short time, the rule of resuming his studies in the morning being broken through during the indisposition of the Emperor, to whom the society of his son is the chief solace of his exile. The Prince remains with his father during the whole process of the toilet, then assists at his late breakfast, which, contrary to the custom of the Tuileries, is taken alone. During this time the conversation between father and son is maintained with interest and affection. The boy has cheered and soothed the bodily pain and mental agony of the Emperor, who is sometimes seen to smile as the former recounts his experiences of England and the English, and offers judgment according to his lights concerning the habits of French boys as compared with those of England. When the Emperor leaves his own apartment, the Prince Imperial repairs to his studies. But His Majesty declares that already the glory of the day is over, although he feels the necessity of the separation for a while. The morning's report of the state of Paris is still furnished by Pietri, but is never once alluded to. Even the Empress herself never dares to venture an opinion on the subject. She has her own reporters, and is always prepared for the event before it happens. What has struck the friends of the Imperial family most of all is the comparative solitude in which each of its members seeks to live. There is something touching in the solitary walk taken by the Emperor up and down the avenue leaning on his cane, and stopping every now and then to remove the pebbles from his path, according to the habit of all men engaged in deep thought. His Majesty has grown much fatter since his arrival at Chiselhurst. But he walks with far more ease than on his first arrival in England, and now only requires the arm of a friend to help him up the steps of the hall door of the mansion."

What May be Expected of Butler.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

It is impossible that General Butler should not make a new departure of some sort the coming political season. There is a law of the members in his case that forbids him to remain stagnant or continue consistent, above the period of an ordinary human gestation. He may confidently be expected to "break cover" from his present position before many moons. Whether it will be his long considered raid upon Massachusetts for the Governorship, with the marshalling of the labor reform and prohibitory factions, and the constraining of the administration influence to his support; or whether, remaining in Congress, and seizing upon the scattered and local elements of opposition to the treaty of Washington as an excuse, he will sever his thin alliance with Gen. Grant, and undertake to lead the Republican opposition to his renomination, or even the Democratic opposition to his re-election, it would not be safe positively to predict. He is as likely to do one thing as the other, and almost certain to do one or the other. But in whatever new role he may appear, there is no real danger of harm happening from it to anybody but himself—save through the cowardice of those who doubt and would resist him. His audacity is imposing; at times it has been overwhelming; but experience has shown that it is powerless before bold resistance. Confronted sharply, his swelling front flats as suddenly and as harmlessly as a pricked soap bubble. He has no real moral hold upon either the people of Massachusetts or the nation. With the help of the officeholders, and his local following, he certainly could succeed in divining the Republican party of Massachusetts by attempting to be Governor. But he could never possibly get their nomination save through a lack of unity, and of organization, and of pluck on the part of his opponents, that would be as weak as wicked. And even with a nomination, he could not command an election except through a large proportion of the Democratic vote, which he very likely could pervert to his support.

Thirst Quenched Without Drinking.

It may not be generally known to our readers that water, even salt water, imbibed through the skin appeases thirst almost as well as fresh water taken inwardly. In illustration of this subject a correspondent has sent us the following abridged quotation from a "Narrative of Captain Kennedy's Losing His Vessel, and His Distress Afterward," which was noticed in *Dodsley's Annual Register* for 1769: "I cannot conclude without making mention of the great advantage I received from soaking my clothes twice a day in salt water and putting them on without wringing. It was considerable time before I could make the people comply with this measure, although from seeing the good effect produced they afterward practised it twice a day of their own accord. To this discovery I may with justice attribute the preservation of my own life and six other persons, who must have perished if it had not been put in use."

The hint was first communicated to me from the perusal a treatise written by Dr. Lind, the water absorbed through the pores of the skin producing in every respect the same effect as would have resulted from the moderate drinking of any liquid. The saline particles, however, which remained in our clothes became incrusted by the heat of the sun and that of our bodies, lacerating our skins and being otherwise inconvenient; but we found that by washing out these particles, and frequently wetting our clothes without wringing twice in the course of a day, the skin became well in a short time. After these operations we uniformly found that the violent drought went off, and the parched was cured in a few minutes after bathing and washing our clothes, and at the same time we found ourselves as much refreshed as if we had received some actual nourishment. Four persons in the boat who drank salt water went delirious and died; but those who avoided this and followed the above practice experienced no such symptoms.

Romantic Result of a Stare.

At a social party in Greenfield, Ohio, recently, a beautiful and wealthy young lady took offense at what she supposed to be the impertinent gaze of a gentleman present, who was a stranger to her, but a friend of the lady of the house. The young beauty demanded his expulsion as a condition of her remaining. Explanations ensued. The gentleman was not looking at her, "though beautiful enough to attract and fasten the attention of any one." He was looking at a fine and costly chain that encircled the fair one's neck—just such a one as he had purchased for his sister—in one of the links of which (having a secret opening) he had put his photograph. But, some months since, and before he had an opportunity to present it to his sister, it was stolen from him. Upon examining the lady's chain he touched a spring (to the little beauty unknown), and lo, and behold! there was his photograph. The confusion of the fair one may be imagined. She immediately offered to return the piece of jewelry, which was politely declined, for the time, and it is said by knowing ones that she has concluded to accept of the young man's hand and heart, in order that being the possessor of the one she may be permitted to retain the other. It is but justice to remark that the young lady bought the chain of a traveling peddler, who had stopped at her father's house, for about one-half of its original cost.

The Grain Crop in Iowa.

A gentleman whose business has afforded him good opportunity of ascertaining the condition of the crops in Iowa, writes to the Chicago *Tribune*: At this time, at the very best, and with favorable weather, there will be about half a crop of spring wheat in the State of Iowa. Some particular localities will average more, but in other sections it will prove an entire failure. In the two southern tiers of counties in Iowa, from Ottumwa west, it is an entire failure. Farmers give it as their opinion that not one-tenth of the spring wheat will be cut; the chinch-bug has taken nearly all through the center portion of the State; from Council Bluffs east there is a tolerably good stand and a fair average of straw, and the crops look well, except for the rust, which has injured the wheat very much. The same complaint comes from further south. From Fort Dodge west to Sioux City, the cry comes, half crop. From the best information I can get from all portions of the State, there will be about a half crop of spring wheat. Oats are tolerably good, and corn never was better at this time of the year. We may reasonably expect a very large corn crop.

Philadelphia Steamship Efforts.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

Our steamship efforts have been subjects of ridicule with our commercial rivals. But they are not destined long to be so, and those who wish to know what our future in this respect is to be, have only to look at our uniform success in other matters. Our Southern mail lines have been completely successful, and that the Liverpool line will be also, is assured in advance. Our Board of Trade proposes then to establish a line to Germany. The fact is, our views are as broad and comprehensive in this field as in any other. We are now strong enough to carry out our plans, and we mean to do it. Our tea and coffee trades are reviving. The export of produce is rapidly advancing. "We like to hear of our "declining commerce." We always feel sure it will irritate somebody, and the more it does so, the more chance there is of stimulating the sluggards to action.

Prospective Large Hog Crop.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: The corn crop promises a most abundant yield all over the North and West, and a very good yield in the corn-growing regions of the Southern States; so that 20 to 25 cents in first hands will be a high price, where it has been this year from 35 to 50 cents. In consequence of this vast supply, which will hardly pay to market in full, the hog crop promises to be extraordinarily large, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices, so greatly reduced that mess pork, which has been held at $22 to $23, and from that figure on down to $16, will fall very considerably below the latter figure. Already the provision dealers of Chicago, who are proverbially sharp in trade, are offering to make contracts for delivery a year hence at $14 and under, consequently the planter's supply of meats will not cost much more than half as much as was paid in the early part of 1871.

ONE of the richest veins of lead ore in the United States has been discovered on the Ohio river, on the property of the Rose Clare Mining Company, Rose Clare, Hardin County, Illinois. The vein is fourteen feet wide, and runs through their property to the extent of a mile. Shafts have been sunk to the depth of two hundred feet, and the mineral increases in richness with large percentage of silver. Experienced miners, from Wales and England pronounce it a true vein, with all the indications of a deep deposit of galena. Immediate steps will be taken for an assay, while those familiar with lead ore say it will yield eighty per cent. The deposit is accompanied with a vein of fluor spar, of itself valuable as a flux in manufacturing glass and iron and in smelting silver and gold.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

An application made to one of the Courts of London, to compel the payment of a debt in monthly instalments of £2, brought out the fact that the debtor was a barrister who had only one brief in a twelvemonth. Whereupon Mr. Justice Byles gave his opinion that this case was not an exceptional one, but that on the contrary, not one in twenty of the barristers of England made a living in the profession. The *Law Times* accounts for the prevailing legal impecuniosity by the hypothesis that numbers of needy men go to the Bar on speculation, without knowledge of law or special gifts of eloquence. A New York paper thinks if this thing were applied to the three or four thousand lawyers in that city, it might explain some mysteries—such, for instance, as the "shystering" at the Tombs, encouraging contestants of wills, and similar practices.

Another English colony arrived at Burlington, Iowa, last week. The company, including children, numbered more than fifty. They represent almost all trades, and some of them bring money enough to buy improved farms. One prepossessing man, with a wife and seven children, says a Burlington paper, had notable certificates not only from his rector but from his employer. One certified that he had been hired by one farmer for nineteen years, at first at four pence a day, but at last at six pounds a year—that he had gained a prize of four guineas at a plowing match, and that his father and grandfather had been employed on the same farm. When asked, "Why did you come to America?" his answer was, "To help my children to a start, and perhaps to save a little to live on in my old age." "In England," said he, "as soon as I am too old for labor, my landlord will say, 'go to the 'Union,' the English name for a poor-house, and my children must begin as I did, at four pence a day."

The theory receiving the most credence in relation to the recent falling out of the bottom of the Morris and Essex canal, in New Jersey, is that a perpetual combustion of limestone has been going on under Jersey for the past eighteen hundred years, and now the whole of Jersey rests on a shell, and the caving in of the whole State is only a question of brief time. Some of the more timid, however, continue to insist that it is the result of an earthquake, while others are willing to sell out cheap, no matter what it is.

At a recent meeting of Massachusetts gentlemen interested in the cause of temperance, the idea was advanced by one party that the desire for strong drink was caused by over work and underpay for the laboring classes. This theory was combated, and it was urged in opposition to it that drunkenness was the vice of the idle rather than of the hard-working classes. This agrees with the prevalent belief that intemperance is not the product of poverty, but that it is the cause of poverty.

Miss Cordelia Jane Hodgeson, the last English connection of Benjamin Franklin, died at the age of seventy-eight at Preston, England, the other day. Miss Hodgeson's grandmother was related to Dr. Franklin, who lived with her during the latter part of 1771, on the occasion of his first visit to Preston. Franklin's only daughter was married to Mr. R. Bache, another relative of Miss Hodgeson, whose children and grandchildren lived in Philadelphia in 1825. During this visit, or the subsequent one of 1775, when he appeared in the character of refugee, Dr. Franklin made an ingenious musical toy for Miss Lucretia Bache, which was the origin of the harmonica. After passing into the possession of the late Mr. Taylor, of Moss Cottage, Preston, it was lost at a bazaar.

The experiment of substituting iron for wooden telegraph poles has resulted successfully in Germany, and it is now contemplated to introduce them on all the Prussian telegraph lines extending for more than three hundred miles, and are also there rapidly taking the place of the old wooden poles. Owing to the frequent renewals made necessary with wooden poles, iron ones have been found much cheaper, after their first erection, besides which their appearance is very much more graceful and pleasing to the eye than the old fashioned dilapidated and crooked monstrosities.

The Peach Growers' Association, which recently met at Dover, Delaware, estimated this year's crop at 3,315,000 baskets. Their estimate made June 20, last year, was only 1,322,000 baskets, the expected crop this season being more than double. But after the estimate last year great injury was done the crop by unfavorable weather, and the prospect every week looked worse and worse, yet, when the season closed the actual quantity forwarded by rail amounted to 1,410,079 baskets, more than eighty-eight thousand baskets over the estimate, notwithstanding the injury done, after it was made. It may, therefore, be fairly concluded that the figures prepared at the recent meeting were under, rather than over, the mark, and that we may fully expect more than four million baskets of peaches to go to market from the Peninsula this year, exclusive of the great quantity canned by the large establishments which will be in operation.

A person residing in Virginia makes an odd inquiry of the Secretary of the Treasury. He has the discharge of a soldier whom he put into the service as his substitute, and desires to know if he will be allowed a pension on the discharge.

The cultivation of oranges in California, though comparatively a new branch of agriculture, is rapidly assuming important proportions. A German and a Tennesseean, both old settlers in Los Angelos, were the pioneers in this business, and the latter's orchard gave him last year, the comfortable sum of $20,000, while the entire expense for taking care of the ground, pruning, etc., did not exceed $500.

It having been found on trial that very few of the agricultural implements used in the North are perfectly adapted to culture in the South, the ingenious mechanics and planters in the South, it is stated, making a virtue of necessity, set about inventing agricultural implements suited to the cultivation of the crops of that region, and the records of the Patent Office during the last two years, exhibited a most gratifying result, showing that the applications for patents for agricultural implements from the former slave States have risen from two per cent. to about thirty per cent., of all the cases filed. The yield of the cotton under the improved methods of culture, it is stated, is greater than was ever before known.

Prominent business men of New York and Brooklyn express the belief that from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 will be required for the building of the East river bridge and its "approaches," or viaducts, together with the purchase of the avenues which will be required, the cost involved in destroying the buildings, and the construction of the new and more massive ones. The Brooklyn managers appear to see no way out of the dilemma but by urging the early consolidation of that city with New York, and some confidently assert that this consolidation will long precede the completion of the bridge.

It is suggested that the practical attention now being given to meteorological phenomena, by the War Department at Washington, will include a collection of the data which go to show the effects, good or ill, of the lightning rods erected under the ordinary modes.

It is a remarkable circumstance, and strongly suggestive of the diffuse character of Austrian nationality, that on board the Austrian frigate Novers, now visiting our waters, with a crew of five hundred and twenty men, not less than seven different languages are spoken. The tongue of the quarter deck is, of course, German, but the orders are given by subordinate officers in the different tongues spoken by the polyglot crew.

A Cincinnati riverman contemplates building a new steamboat, and the cost of fuel entering largely into the expense of running a boat, he desires to economize in this one item. With a view to carrying out this object, he has been reading the circulars and advertisements in newspapers to learn all the latest improvements in machinery. He says he has seen a boiler advertised which saves 43 per cent. of fuel, a valve which saves 25 per cent., a governor which saves 15 per cent., a grate which saves 12 per cent., and a lubricator which saves 6 per cent. Total 101 per cent. Combining all these improvements, he argues that an engine would run itself, and produce a balance of fuel for culinary purposes.

PERSONAL.

A rival to Bret Harte has started up in London, and is reported to be admired by the Morrises, Ingelows, Rossetis, Froude, Swinburne, etc. His name is Joaquin Miller, and his volume is called "Songs of the Sierras." It has been praised in the *Athenæum*, Pall Mall *Gazette*, *Times*, etc., and is to be printed in Boston by Roberts. Miller seems to be a native Californian; he says that "the city of Mexico was my Mecca, and San Francisco, to me, a marvel of magnificence and civilization. This last summer I crossed the Rocky Mountains and for the first time saw New York—a great place for cheap books, and a big den of small thieves." This last remark, as Dr. Johnson said of his friend who always took off his hat in passing a church, "showing that he had good principles."

It is said that Count Moltke will visit England, to be present at the grand review on the Berkshire Downs in September. The Germans are sending their best scout to reconnoiter for the Battle of the Dorking celebrated by prophesy in the columns of *Blackwood*. The Iron Count will have his ever watchful eyes open.

General Grant has a wraith who plays fantastic tricks upon the watering-place communities just now. At Newport, the other day, the Presidential double rode through the streets in great state, personating the General and receiving bows and courtesies from friends who were deceived by the strange resemblance. He is said to be a merchant of New York city.

Rev. Charles Cleveland, a missionary clergyman, resident in Boston, on Wednesday of last week attained his ninety-ninth year. He was clerk in the Salem Custom House during Gen. Washington's administration. When the General visited the East, Mr. Cleveland saw him riding through the streets on his white horse. The patriarch lays great stress upon the advantages of early rising. During the long days he gets up between four and five o'clock A. M., and in the winter at seven. His personal appearance is still good, his eyes alone showing signs of senility, except that his hearing has partially failed. His manner is brisk, and his conversation cheerful and bright. His sister, Mrs. Pratt, of Brookline, who was with on his birthday, is eighty-seven, "a fine, genial, happy old lady, with eleven children living."

Miss Nilsson, it is stated, performed the *role* of gunner, at the recent regatta at New York, in saluting the yachts as they passed quarantine and also in firing off one of the large guns at Fort Hamilton.

Count Moltke, it is rumored in Berlin, has expressed his resolution to the Emperor William to decline the present of a million of thalers, which it is intended by the Federal Council and the majority of the Reichstag to bestow upon him.

Count von Beust, it is said, is soon to be made a prince of the Austrian empire, and his new prospective honors are very unfavorably received by his many political enemies at the court of Vienna, who have tried in vain to alienate from him the affection of Francis Joseph.

The London *Court Journal* says: A charming anecdote, worthy of the ancient days of chivalry, is being whispered about among the higher circles in London. It seems that one of our young Catholic heroes of high life, always a great admirer of the Empress Eugenie, paid a visit to Chiselhurst, last week, previous to his departure for Paris. "What can I bring your Majesty from Babylon?"—the name by which the doomed city is always designated now by the Ultramontane party—said the young nobleman, as he bent low over Her Majesty's fair hand. "Nothing," replied the Empress sadly, then suddenly correcting her speech, said, quietly, "Yes, there is one thing I should love. Bring me a rose from the garden of the Tuileries!" The young man promised to execute this apparently easy commission, and departed in sadness. On Friday he reappeared at Chiselhurst with a case of purple morocco in his hand, which he reverently presented on bended knee to the Empress. It was the Golden Rose, gift of the Pope to Her Majesty, that he had brought "from the Tuileries." How he had obtained it, or through what long course of adventure he had traced it to the party willing to part with it, will never be known, nor yet at what sacrifice it was obtained. But great was the joy of the illustrious lady on beholding it, and pardonable the feeling which induces her to hope that it will bring a blessing to last to her house and stay the wrath of heaven. It had always formed a part of the altar decorations of the chapel at the Tuileries.

SPEECH

OF

JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq.,

President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Delivered at the Banquet Given by the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh to Their Guests from Baltimore, at City Hall, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday Evening, June 27, 1871.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: Can so great a corporation as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have made a mistake? That Company has claimed to represent and control Pennsylvania, and from it the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has had such antagonisms as to show that we are not welcomed by it in Pennsylvania or in Pittsburgh. But it is very evident from your demonstrations that you citizens of Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania Company are *not one*. That Company *has* made a mistake. Your cordial and enthusiastic greetings prove it. The difference between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the citizens of Western Pennsylvania is most conspicuous. This earnest welcome proves it—pleasantly and emphatically.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has incurred the censure of the great Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The distinguished President of that Company has charged the Baltimore and Ohio Company in constructing the Connellsville Road "*with trespassing upon his Company's preserves.*" (I quote his language.) We felt that the people of Western Pennsylvania and of the great city of Pittsburgh were entitled to a competing railroad. We have not felt that the people of this great city were to carry out the figure of President Thompson—legitimate game to be forever preserved for his special use. [Laughter and applause.]

Another allegation has been made against the Baltimore and Ohio Company. President Thompson accuses the Baltimore and Ohio Company of Knight-errantry in building the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road; but, my friends, in constructing that great work, have we been fighting a wind mill? [Cries of "No; no."] After many great battles and vicissitudes, yet steadily fighting on this line, have we not at last carried the very citadel of the great monopoly—the castle of its strength, and are we not here to relieve the manacled giant, the great city of Pittsburgh? Are we not rapidly striking off its fetters? Already it feels the impetus of its new power—that strength which springs from the competition of two great railways for its business? In the few week which have elapsed since the opening of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, how vastly have your interests been advanced. Your manufacturers and merchants, your producers and consumers have already realized a reduction in the cost of transportation between Pittsburgh and Baltimore of 28 per cent. [Applause.] Already your great petroleum interests, the great trade to which your city is geographically entitled, has realized the vast belief which results from a decrease of charges from $1 35 per barrel to 80 cents per barrel, more than 40 per cent. [Great applause.] The Pennsylvania Railroad Company indicted the Baltimore and Ohio Company in its last annual report very gravely for alleged most serious misdemeanors. It alleged that the Northern Central Railroad Company fell for a time under the control of the Presidents of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroads, and that the Pennsylvania Company could not accomplish its objects, and it congratulated itself upon purchasing a majority of the stock of that company and of controlling it. It is unfortunate for President Thompson that he records a matter of his imagination and not a fact. The Presidents of these Companies never had the slightest control or ownership of the Northern Central Railroad. It is most true that citizens of Baltimore believed that road to be most grossly mismanaged, and that it failed, after having received large subsidies from the State of Maryland and city of Baltimore to increase and develop trade that should have been fostered. Those citizens believed that whilst the Baltimore and Ohio Company has developed the bituminous coal trade to nearly one and a half millions of tons per year, the Northern Central should, instead of furnishing a niggardly supply of anthracite coal at excessively high freights, have followed the example of the Baltimore and Ohio Company and developed a great anthracite coal trade at Baltimore also. And the President of the Baltimore and Ohio road still believes this to be the true policy of that road, and hopes that the Pennsylvania road will yet be aroused to perform its duty in this important respect. The Baltimore and Ohio Company is accused of refusing to sell through tickets on its Washington road for the Pennsylvania road, or to check their passenger's baggage, and of demanding prohibitory rates for freight. But what are the facts in connection with our Washington road of not having furnished you the conveniences of through tickets for your baggage? For years past the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has tendered to the Pennsylvania Company all those conveniences for the use of Pittsburgh and the Northwest. As far back as 1867, when my friend Mr. Johnson represented Maryland in the United States Senate, similar assertions were made on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad. For the purpose of correcting those statements the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Road addressed the following letter to Mr. Johnson:

BALTIMORE, 29th March, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I am obliged for your esteemed favor of 27th instant.

Baggage is checked at our Washington station for Philadelphia, New York, etc., and for all points in the West by our main stem.

The complaints to which you refer are doubtless in reference to travel *via* Harrisburg and the Pennsylvania road, as by all other lines the arrangements are as perfect as practicable.

You are aware that the Pennsylvania Company is not merely a rival, but a hostile interest. The Baltimore and Ohio Company can furnish no through checks for baggage by the Northern Central Road, which is controlled by the Pennsylvania Road, except arrangements be made with the officers of the latter company. This company has for years been entirely willing to make the requisite arrangements to check baggage through from Washington to all points desired by the Northern Central and Pennsylvania roads, making but one proviso, which is usual, under similar circumstances, viz.: that if tickets are sold and baggage is checked at our Washington Station, the Pennsylvania Road shall cease to maintain separate and antagonistic offices in Washington. This reasonable and proper arrangement has not been accepted although I have repeatedly called the attention of the leading Directors of the Northern Central Road to its necessity and propriety.

I fully accord that the public should be accommodated upon this subject, and I am equally satisfied that the Northern Central Company would cordially co-operate, if not adversely controlled by the Pennsylvania Company. It would, of course, be useless to cause this company to maintain additional rival offices to meet the needless expensiveness of the present system in Washington if tickets from all points, by either road, at the option of the passenger, could be obtained at our Washington Station.

As the fault of the failure to effect the proper arrangement lies entirely with the Pennsylvania Road, I will be obliged if you will make the requisite explanations to such parties as are interested. I am, with great regard, very truly yours,

[Signed] J. W. GARRETT, President.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, U. S. S., Washington.

This letter was read by Senator Johnson in the Senate, published at the time, and no reply whatever made by the Pennsylvania Company.

In reference to freights, the charges of the company between Baltimore and Washington for heavy goods, including terminal expenses, was but ten cents per one hundred pounds.

These, however, gentlemen, were minor wrongs. The unpardonable sin had not yet been committed. President Thomson proceeded with his indictment thus:

"These disadvantages were submitted to until the Baltimore and Ohio Company determined to extend a branch of their line to Pittsburgh, when further forbearance, it seemed, would be construed into weakness, and steps were at once taken under the auspices of the Northern Central Railroad Company, to build an independent line from Baltimore to the Potomac at Washington."

The knight-errant, the shameless trespasser upon the preserves of the Pennsylvania Company, must be punished. It would be "weakness" to forbear further.

The crowning act of wickedness of the Baltimore and Ohio Company has been to give the people of Pittsburgh the Connellsville Road. Must not the Baltimore and Ohio Company be punished for that terrible act; for constructing this great highway to the West? And what is to be the punishment? "The Pennsylvania Company are to build another road from Baltimore to Washington, and they threaten to build still other roads from Washington to the South. The Pennsylvania Company does not understand our appreciation of the spirit of the age, or they would understand that we *welcome* them in building railroads for the South. [Great applause.] We most earnestly, and in all fraternity, desire to see those desolated States restored to power, to commercial and financial strength, to equal honor and full prosperity, as of vore, under our great and glorious constitution and Union. [Cheers.]

The greatest leverage to secure strength and power is the great lines of competing railways. I therefore cordially trust, gentlemen, that the Pennsylvania Road will make these improvements—will boldly meet the Baltimore and Ohio Company in an honorable and vigorous competition for the great trade of the South.

How magnificent are the operations of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. On a capital of but thirty-three millions it has built up the unparalleled and splendid amount of indebtedness and obligations on capital estimated at more than two hundred millions of dollars.

I trust the grandeur of its career may not be checked until it carries out with its other schemes that for connecting great competing lines of railway through the South.

Baltimore entertains broad views. Our community and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have labored to perfect Southern lines of railway communication, and will be at central points in the South, so as to dictate low tariffs to Baltimore, and thus control as it has already done the lines of the Pennsylvania railroad in the West. Their proposed lines in the South for the advancement of its trade and the increase of its commercial power and importance, and, my friends, we desire to join you in building another great lines of railway in the West. [Cheers.] We do not fear competition but enter upon it with confidence.

We have faith in a large business at low rates, and results have proven that our views are not chimerical. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has built up and supported by the investment of its earnings, great lines of competing railways—lines in the South, in the southwest, in the central west and now in completing the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road embraces Pittsburgh in cordial and mutually advantageous bonds. The fetters are stricken off on your trades from Pittsburgh to the East. We desire to relieve you from the manacles on your trade from Pittsburgh to the lakes and the great northwest. We are prepared to join you in building promptly a line from Pittsburgh to the lakes and the great northwest. [Long continued applause.] One of your most distinguished citizens has said to me that the Pennsylvania Railroad is making a great deal of money by its lease of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road. After the heavy watering of the stock of that road prior to the lease by an increase of its nominal capital seventy per cent., the Pennsylvania road agreed to pay seven per cent. on the increase aggregate—and it is boasted that the Pennsylvania Railroad, after paying seven per cent. on this aggregate capital, made a million of dollars during last year. We wish to emancipate you and the regions served by this road from paying these prodigious profits. We want your giant capacities developed in the West as well as in the East. The Baltimore and Ohio Company has constantly, faithfully and successfully labored to build up its great connections with the citizens of Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago and throughout the great States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are interested in Baltimore as their most economical entrepot.

The great city of the Chesapeake tenders you its services and conveniences and economies as a competitor with New York. How deeply vast regions are now interested in the progress and development of Baltimore. New York must always be a great city. It must continue to increase and prosper. New England, Canada, the Empire State, a large portion of the West and much of the South will always transact business with New York. But New York is a city on Manhattan Island, and its capacity for commerce is not unlimited. But what is the limit to the progress of this great country? What limit to its increasing productions—to its commerce, wealth, population—population by natural progress and by emigration—day by day and year by year filling especially the teeming West? Will not the vast increase of population and commercial interchanges demand additional avenues to the East, and the best economics and advantages for import and export? Shall you, through the manipulations of railway operators be deprived of the use of railways at a fair cost? You know, gentlemen, that it is the fixed policy of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to refuse to make combinations with the great trunk lines of railways. It recognizes that the people have interests in these great iron highways, as well as stockholders or officers. It recognizes its superior advantages, its cheap fuel, its ability to work at low rates, and its shorter lines to tidewater, and it acts independently and legitimately, thus protecting jointly the interests of its terminal cities and the people. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad can work at low rates, not in the spirit of knight-errantry, but in the spirit of common sense and common justice. It has no middle men and no fast freight lines with which to divide its earnings. Baltimore has already lines of steamers to every Southern port in the South and also lines to Europe. Baltimore is our natural entrepot; almost at the base of the Alleghenies, it furnishes a seaport 106 miles nearer to you than New York.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company proposes to subscribe at once two millions of dollars to the stock of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Road. It desires immediate and effective action and an additional and competing line will be thus secured for your city to Chicago and intermediate points. It purposes an equal partnership by taking stock—not bonds. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois urge the construction of the road; numerous interests will subscribe largely and freely—single towns as much as $500,000. We ask you to participate with us in making that judicious, useful and valuable investment. The West want your manufactures at lower freights. They want the advantages that Baltimore and Pittsburgh have secured extended to them. They recognize the mutual interests and desire co-operative action.

A large portion of your oil trade has been driven to other cities. The extension of this road will restore and enlarge this great trade. Eighty cents per barrel for the transportation of petroleum will command an immense additional trade for Pittsburgh, and carry it to Baltimore, notwithstanding the oaths required, the mysteries and manipulations of the Pennsylvania Railroad. [Cheers.]

We recognize and pay all proper respect to the great power and capacity of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but have not our people and yours just cause for complaint against the extraordinary means resorted to by that Company to thwart our legitimate enterprise, adopted to promote public interests, and those particularly of our respective cities?

We cannot but remember that the Pennsylvania Company demands that the Legislature of your State should repeal the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road, pretending as a reason that the Baltimore and Ohio Company did not intend to build that road at the very period when that company had determined to prosecute the work vigorously. You doubtless remember when the Senate of Pennsylvania was humiliated by passing the unconstitutional act under the personal superintendency of Vice President Thos. A. Scott, then on the floor, that the Hon. Mr. Hopkins, the Senator from Washington county, shocked by the disgraceful scene, moved that Mr. Scott be asked whether the Senate might have the privilege of adjourning after registering the behest of the Pennsylvania Company. A Senator of your State has informed me that within a few weeks the Pennsylvania Company has again interfered and refused to permit the passage of a bill by your Legislature desired by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company, simply to change its name so that it may be properly represented, being no longer a local road, as the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore road. These are painful historic facts.

May it not be hoped that this will be the last of these disgraceful interferences with proper Legislation by that company, and that the grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will treat such efforts if made, hereafter with deserved indignation and thus no longer permit the reputation of this noble State to be thus stained.

Our friends who have passed over the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad have seen no inferior line. Low grades have been maintained, tunnels arched and secured, and first class iron bridges erected.

The road has been supplied with new and additional engines, cars and general equipment.

President Hughart and Chief Engineer Latrobe have performed their duties ably and effectively, and you are to have a first class and most effective railroad.

In order to furnish such a road, more money was required than the proceeds of the four millions of mortgage bonds, although these bonds were all placed at ninety per cent. and the accrued interest without any cost of drawbacks or commissions. It was the determination of the Baltimore and Ohio Company to furnish a superior road and therefore it has advanced, to accomplish that object, an additional sum of $750,000.

I have detained you too long. I represent the heart of Maryland and the true spirit of the age, in stating these principles of liberal railway management in the interests of the toiling millions which I have expressed to you this evening. And now, my friends, allow me to say to you that Baltimore has sent many of her distinguished and best citizens, representatives of all interests, to show you her earnest appreciation of this marriage celebration between the Iron and the Monumental cities.

You know her liberal action through her municipal authorities repeatedly in aid of this work. You know her appreciation of your city. Our citizens have seen your thousands and tens of thousands of working men, full of brain and full of power. Give Baltimore the opportunity to reciprocate your kindnesses and your splendid hospitalities. We will look for your mechanics, your merchants and manufacturers to return this visit.

We desire to show you the evidences of our progress and commercial strength. Come and give us the privilege of extending to you an earnest, cordial, fraternal welcome to Baltimore and to Maryland. [Prolonged cheers.]

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Reassembling of Convention No. 2.

Nomination of James McGunnegle.

Pursuant to call of the Republican County Executive Committee, the delegates composing Convention No. 2, which met in the Common Council Chamber, June 6th, 1871, to nominate a candidate for County Commissioner, reassembled in the Court House, Tuesday, at half-past ten o'clock, to nominate a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Wm. H. McGee.

At half-past ten o'clock, Gen. Howe called the Convention to order, and read the call of the County Executive Committee.

The roll was first called, when it appeared that the Convention was much fuller than was anticipated.

The following substitutions were received: Third ward, Pittsburgh, Albert Young; Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, James M. Hunter; Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, Henry Baum; Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, George T. Oliver; Second ward, Allegheny, Simon Drum; Fourth ward, Allegheny, Peter Walter, Jr.; Sixth ward, Allegheny, Charles Pugh; Seventh ward, Allegheny, B. Renter; Sewickly borough, T. H. Nevin; Borough of Birmingham, first precinct, S. M. Duvall; Borough of South Pittsburgh, W. H. Barker; Borough of Bellevue, J. S. Ferguson; Elizabeth township, fourth precinct, Frank Patterson; Robinson, second precinct, Wm. Glass; Chartiers, M. Petrie; Pine, James G. Marshall; Indiana, James Wilson.

Only nine districts failed to answer, and as the first convention was two delegates short, this one lacked but seven of the number embraced in the first.

Gen. Howe stated that under a strict construction of the call, the officers which presided over the first convention might preside here. So far as the chairmanship was concerned, he was perfectly willing that the convention should make a new choice.

On motion of H. H. McCormick, Esq., the worthy President of the first convention was unanimously retained, as were also the Secretaries, Messrs. Wm. J. Friday, R. A. Clarke, Thos. S. Maple and W. J. Simpson.

On motion, the rules of the last convention were adopted for the government of this.

Mr. S. T. Paisley moved that the convention now proceed to nominate candidates for Commissioner. Adopted.

Joseph Chiverton, of Allegheny, by permission, made a few remarks, in which he impressed upon the convention the necessity of making the Republican party paramount to all other considerations.

Mr. Bole then moved that James McGunnegle be nominated by acclamation.

The President decided that the motion was hardly in order, as the Convention had resolved to proceed to nominate candidates.

The nominations were then received as follows: James McGunnegle, Wm. H. Clark, James Patterson, Henry B. Lyon.

A *viva voce* ballot was then taken, with the following result:

McGunnegle	65
Clark	30
Patterson	9

Mr. Lyon's name was withdrawn before the balloting commenced.

It was announced that James McGunnegle had received the nomination of the convention, which announcement was hailed with applause.

It was moved that Mr. Gunnegle's nomination be made unanimous, which was objected to.

A delegate then moved that the nomination made at the first session of the Convention (Joseph Dilworth,) and the nomination made at the second session, (Mr. McGunnegle,) be declared the unanimous nominees of the convention. This was adopted with but two or three dissenting voices, after which the convention adjourned.

A Soda Lake.

[From the Territorial Enterprise.]

The soda lake, recently located at Independence Rock, is one mile and a half in circumference, and it is estimated that at least sixty thousand tons of soda can be gathered from it annually at a cost of two dollars per ton or less, the freight to the railroad being estimated at twelve dollars per ton. The lake is replenished from springs which seem to rise from the bed-rock, which is composed of a kind of granite containing soda feldspar. The location was made for a surface deposit, and for alum, soda, borax and all other alkaline substances. The lake is sixty-five miles distant from Rawlings, on the Union Pacific Railroad. There are doubtless in our State many deposits of soda equally as good as that mentioned above, and some of them, perhaps, near the railroad. Our prospectors will do well to keep an eye open during their travels through the country for soda, alum, borax, salt, sulphur, etc., as deposits of all these minerals are likely to become very valuable at no distant day, now that the great railroad is completed.

MORE than two hundred years ago the French Jesuits sent out their missionaries to select three sites, on the great lakes and the Mississippi river, for the establishment of missions for the conversion of the Indians of the Northwest, which, by the facilities offered for access to the surrounding country, might also serve as a rendezvous for the brave and hardy Frenchmen engaged in the hazardous enterprise of trapping and trading with the Indians. One of the sites then selected is now the city of Detroit; the second is the city of Prairie du Chien, and the third is the location of the village of De Pere—the subject of the present sketch. De Pere is a village of some 2,000 inhabitants, situated on the Fox river, which supplies the village with an unlimited water power—with a fall of over seven feet. The village is beautifully located on the margin of the above noble stream, more than half a mile in width, with an average depth of channel eighteen feet, while the country back of it rises gradually as it recedes from the river, until, at the distance of one mile, it attains a height of about sixty feet, and is covered with forests of oak, maple, elm, hickory, pine, and cedar. At the southern end of this site, running across the river, is a level table rock, forming rapids, which attract immense quantities of fish, yielding a bountiful supply of that article at all seasons. These rapids were so much admired that the settlement was named after them and the holy fathers, and called "Les Rapids des Peres," which designation it retained until the State of Wisconsin was created out of the Northwest territory, and a want of important business to engage the attention of the Legislature gave an opportunity to enact that thenceforth it should be entitled De Pere.—*Madison (Wis.) Journal.*

THE *Pittsburger Volksblatt* perceives "a peculiar triumph for the German Republicans of Ohio in the nomination of Mr. Mueller for the second highest office in the State." We commend the comments of our local contemporary to the attention of our Pennsylvania politicians. It says:

"Herr Mueller has become known in German American circles in the last few years through very interesting letters which he wrote from Germany for a Cleveland paper, and which were extensively copied, frequently in our paper among the rest, and is, in any case, a worthy representative of German culture. The Democratic party in Ohio, as is known, has found a place on its ticket for a not less gifted German, Dr. Bruehl. Both parties have done themselves honor by these nominations, which might with advantage serve as a pattern for the parties in other States to follow. The German candidates are here men who represent not merely German nationality, but German civilization, and are thus advantageously distinguished from the German candidates of the ordinary stamp, who elsewhere usually occupy the foreground."

THE American Bible Society printed last year 1,031,800 volumes in addition to 164,997 copies published and circulated abroad. Its receipts from sales were over $400,000; from churches and individuals, $250,000; total cash income, $739,464 70. The benevolent work of the Society included direct grants of books for circulation at home and abroad, worth $48,701, in addition to requisitions amounting to $12,275 made by members and directors. The total expenditures last year for voluntary grants of books were $234,352 28, of which more than $60,000 was appropriated for foreign work.

A WESTERN journal, in summing up the business outlook, from every stand-point, says: "Trade of all kinds will revive—cost of production in manufactures will decline, except perhaps in cotton and woolen goods—and though prices will also decline as a necessary sequence, yet consumption will be increased in an inverse ratio. The profit per cent. will be greater, and, under the increased consumption, will be greater absolutely. Consequently all classes in the community may look forward with confidence, but not recklessly, to a season of active business at reasonable compensation.

STATE POLITICS.

Franklin, Bedford and Fulton counties have instructed their judicial conferees to support Hon. W. M. Hall for the President Judgeship, which renders his nomination certain.

The Bloomsburg *Columbian* of the 23d says: The "new departure" of a small majority in the late Democratic Convention need not necessarily alarm anybody. The same work was played by a convention that assembled at Pittsburgh in 1849, whereby the Democratic party was made to declare for the Wilmot proviso. That action had no effect on the party or the ensuing election, but was promptly and unanimously repudiated by the convention that followed. Such will be the fate of the present absurd departure.

Meek, of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, continues to hurl barbed shafts at the Democratic departers. In a late number of his paper we find the following:

"We assert, and defy contradiction, that there are not one hundred Democrats in the three hundred thousand within the borders of the Commonwealth in favor of conferring the elective franchise upon the negro."

And he closes the article with this emphatic language:

"The Democratic party, then, does not desire the negro vote.

"It desires and will accept no political aid from the negro.

"It says to him—'Hands off!'

"The Democratic party ever has been and by the grace of God will continue to be—

"THE WHITE MAN'S PARTY.'"

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Treaty of Washington Ratified.

Great Britain Ratifies the Treaty of Washington.

LONDON, June 28.—The *Gazette* announces that the ratifications of the treaty of Washington were exchanged on the 17th inst., and that Commissioners will shortly be named to carry the stipulations into effect. All British subjects having claims against the United States are requested to prefer them within six months from the first meeting of the Commission.

The French Elections—Contractors Accused of Malversation.

PARIS, June 28.—It is hoped that in the elections on Sunday next as many as eighty of the one hundred and thirteen deputies to be chosen to the Assembly will be supporters of the Government.

The Bonapartists are very active in the distribution of pamphlets intended for an effect upon the elections.

A coalition of the principal Electoral Committees of Paris is considered probable.

The Khedive of Egypt has sent 100,000 francs to the orphans of the French civil war.

The moderate Republicans object to the election of Gambetta to the Assembly, as being anti-Republican.

The arrondissements of Paris, St. Denis and Sceaux have been divided into three hundred and fifty electoral sections.

In the Assembly, yesterday, Audeffett presented a report respecting the contracts made during the war, which accuses several persons of enormous malversations. The late French Consul at New York, Victor Place, is especially charged with corruption in office.

The new loan has been covered, and the subscription lists have been closed. The amount desired has been subscribed for several times over. Even the peasants and servants have invested their savings in the loan.

The Republican Committee, after a loud discussion, has rejected, by a majority of two, the name of Gambetta as a candidate for the Assembly.

The Crown Prince of Germany to Visit England—The City of Ragusa Spoken—Smallpox in London.

LONDON, June 28.—Crown Prince Frederick William, of Germany, and his wife, and Princess Victoria, of England, are expected in this country during the coming autumn, and will make a visit of some length.

The ship City of Ragusa, of New York, was spoken Monday one hundred and thirty-four miles from Cape Clear.

The deaths from small-pox in London is about 240 weekly.

Senor Maret to Remain in Office.

MADRID, June 28.—Senor Maret made explanations to the Cortes through other members of the Ministry, and will remain in office.

The Spanish Cabinet Complications.

MADRID, June 28.—Later consultations between the King, President of the Senate and Congress and members of the minority, have resulted in the announcement that Senor Moret remains in the Cabinet upon condition that the Cortes agrees to his plans, only a partial modification of which is probable.

Bonapartists Appealing to the Ignorant—Communist Placards—Franco-Prussian Feud in Strasburg.

PARIS, June 28.—The Bonapartists pamphlets are mainly addressed to and intended for effect among ignorant electors, and are to a great extent devoted to praise of imperial generosity to the Church. The Democrats are hopelessly divided. The Communists are still placarding Paris with proclamations. One secret press has been seized.

Another Franco-German feud recently broke out in Strasburg. Even women were engaged in it, and poured hot water upon their foes. Many arrests were made, and quiet restored.

Thiers has paid a visit to Marshal MacMahon. It is denied that the Communists while in power forged notes of the Bank of France.

The Havre Chamber of Commerce has sent a protest to the Assembly against custom duties.

Thiers intimates that treaties with foreign powers must be modified, owing to the altered circumstances of France.

The Committee of United Republican Journals have issued an address to the electors of the Department of Seine, declaring that the Republic is not a mere temporary expedient.

The regiment of foot gens d'armes has been disbanded.

Return of the Orleans Princes—State Dinner—Girls Arrested.

PARIS, June 28.—Goberier goes to Berlin as diplomatic representative of France. He will probably leave to-morrow.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are expected here to-morrow. Count de Paris arrived to-day and will call on Thiers to-morrow. He has sent Estanlin to Frohandorf to make arrangements for the visit of Chartres to Paris, and fix the date when both Princes may have an interview with Thiers.

A state dinner will be given by Thiers to-morrow after the grand review at Long Champs. All the generals and colonels have been invited. Bourbaki will probably be present.

The police have arrested many girls in cafes. Two hundred were taken into custody yesterday.

Gambetta Accepts a Nomination.

HAVRE, June 28.—Gambetta has accepted a nomination to the Assembly in the Department of the Lower Seine.

Reply of King Amadeus.

MADRID, June 28.—The King, in his reply to the communication of the Ministers tendering their resignations, said he could not recognize a ministerial crisis unless it originated in the Chambers, and he requested the Ministers to again appear before the Cortes.

American Victory in Corea.

LONDON, June 28.—The British Foreign Office has received the following dispatch:

SHANGHAI, June 28.—The American expedition has gained a victory over the Coreans on King Hoo island. The Corean stronghold was captured and destroyed. The Coreans made a desperate defense, losing five hundred killed and wounded. The loss of the Americans was an officer and two men killed and seven wounded.

Victor Emanuel's Departure for Naples and Rome.

FLORENCE, June 28.—King Victor Emanuel set out to-day on a journey to Naples and Rome. The chief authorities of the kingdom and city took leave of him at the depot. The troops were drawn up in line. Large crowds of people had assembled to witness the departure, and cheered the King as the royal train passed out.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

A change of venue has been granted in the case of Alexander Quarrier, defaulting Treasurer of the Wheeling Savings Institution, and his trial will take place at Moundsville, Marshall county, W. Va., in October.

The Trustees of the Northwestern University in Illinois have conferred the degree of L. L. D. on Phil. Sheridan.

The Methodist Book Concern Committee adjourned *sine die* on Tuesday. Dr. Carleton tendered his resignation, to take effect immediately, but the Committee refused to accept it, and passed resolutions expressing confidence in Carleton's integrity, ability and faithfulness.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stark was burned to death in Cleveland by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, Tuesday night. She blew down the chimney to extinguish the light, when the flame communicated with the gas generated in the lamp, and an explosion resulted. She was instantly enveloped in a blaze. Her husband succeeded in putting out the fire, but not until she was fatally burned. Mrs. Stark leaves four children, the youngest seven weeks old.

Charles G. Jacobs, who a few days since accused himself of murdering a man in Bryan, Texas, and delivered himself into the custody of the Chicago police, it is ascertained, is laboring under a hallucination. A dispatch has been received from the Chief of Police at Bryan, saying that no such occurrence as Jacobs describes has taken place there. The prisoner, it is ascertained, has played the same game on previous occasions. He has been discharged from custody.

Yesterday morning a young lady named Lena Vonhillow was found dead in her bed at 264 Harrison street, Chicago. Tuesday night she undertook to kill herself with a dagger, but was prevented by some persons in the house. She then went to bed and swallowed a heavy dose of morphine. Deceased went to that city a short time since with a young man from Columbus, Ohio, where she had been a school teacher for a long time. She had a mania for the stage, and she went to Chicago expecting an engagement at the Globe Theater, but was disappointed. She was thoroughly stage struck, and was continually quoting from Shakspeare, Schiller, etc. She was evidently a highly educated and refined young lady, and quite attractive in appearance. Her age was about twenty-one.

The injuries received by Hon. H. G. C. Bullis, Republican nominee for Governor of Iowa, by being thrown from his carriage a few days since, are pretty certain to prove fatal. At last accounts he was very low.

The case of Rabbi Herseman and Dr. B. P. Reynolds against Mr. Wilkins, of Chicago, wherein they sued defendant on a claim for ninety-five dollars for circumcising, baptizing and remarrying him according to the Jewish rites, was yesterday settled without coming to trial by the defendant paying twenty dollars.

George Woodruff, the oldest trainer and driver of trotting horses in the world, was killed yesterday morning by being struck by a locomotive as he was crossing the railroad track near the Beacon Course, Boston.

A German laborer at Hamilton, O., dangerously shot himself yesterday, while demonstrating to the bystanders how Vallandigham shot himself.

Rev. E. N. Potter, of Troy, was on Tuesday evening elected President of Union College, Schenectady, *vice* Arden, resigned.

The commencement of Howard College, Boston, was largely attended yesterday. Governor Claflin was present.

Judge Morton, in the District Court, at Topeka, Kansas, yesterday sentenced Lewis Ford and Mary Jane Scalles to be hung on the 17th of August for murdering the husband of the latter near that city last November. Ford to-day confessed that he killed Scalles, and that Mrs. Scales was present but did not assist. He also says he has cohabited with her since he was ten years old, and she often had asked him to kill her husband. Ford is about twenty-two years old and Mrs. Scalles forty. The murdered man was quite old.

The trial of Schroeder for poisoning Louis Ulrich last April was concluded at Milwaukee yesterday by Schroeder making a full confession and exhonorating Ulrich's mistress.

The Kingsland Iron Furnace consolidated yesterday with the Vulcan Iron and Steel Rail Manufacturing Company, situated on adjoining grounds in South St. Louis, Mo., making one of the largest works of the kind in the country.

GREENVILLE, PA.

Dedication of the New Masonic Hall of Eureka Lodge No. 290.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, PA., June 28, 1871.

The dedication of the Masonic Hall of Eureka Lodge No. 290, took place last night. The opening speech was made by H. M. Hamblin, Esq., of Greenville, after which an adjournment was made to the banquet hall, where a sumptuous repast was prepared by the ladies, to which ample justice was done by about five hundred persons. Speeches were then made by Col. T. Manter, of Conneautville, and Joseph Vickers, Esq., of Greenville, who gave the history of the lodge. Everything passed off pleasantly, and they closed by singing "Auld Lang Syne."

NEW CASTLE, PA.

A Brave Act—A Locomotive Engineer Saves a Little Child from Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., June 28, 1871.

As train No. 48, yesterday, engine No. 11, Engineer Neil Dougherty, was crossing Clinton bridge, on the New Castle branch of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, the engineer noticed a little child playing on the track upon the bridge. After reversing his engine, the child still remained on the track, when the brave engineer ran out and jumped off the pilot of his engine, and, at the risk of his own life, saved the child from sure death.

POLITICAL.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 27.—Much indignation is expressed here by Republicans at the proposition to disfranchise Portsmouth in the Legislature by sending home the representatives of the First and Second wards, on the pretense of lack of votes.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1871.

The Corean Affair.

Commodore Rodgers's dispatch as to the further operations of the fleet in Chinese waters was sent over from the Navy Department, and its reading caused quite a sensation for a short time. It is now well understood that the Cabinet to-morrow will hold a protracted session to dispose of various important measures now pending. Among these are the Boutwell-Pleasanton difficulty, the Corean troubles, and how operations are to be pursued by the Civil Service Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

JAPANESE ENTERPRISE.

Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, to-day tendered the President his resignation, which takes effect the first of August. This is in accordance with a contract entered into two months ago with the Japanese Government through the Commission sent to this country for the purpose of introducing and developing in that kingdom the industrial ideas of the United States. Mr. Capron is empowered to procure models of agricultural and industrial machinery, even to the appliances of railroading, and will take with him geologists, civil engineers and other members of a corps for scientific and industrial investigation. This mission is preliminary to possible operations still more extensive, and is regarded by the President and Cabinet as one of great importance both to Japan and this country.

THE KU-KLUX COMMITTEE.

The sub Ku-Klux Committee will go first to Columbia, South Carolina, thence to Spartansburg, and next to North Carolina.

VICE CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized John P. Edwards as Vice Consul of Great Britain at New York.

THE INDIAN MURDERERS.

Indian Agent Tatum, of Fort Sill Reservation, wrote General Sherman, May 29th, that he had no doubt Satanak and Big Tree, Kiowa chiefs then in custody for killing seven white men in Texas, have been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and should be sent to Texas and not allowed to regain their freedom. But, he continues, permit me to urge, independent of my conscientious views against capital punishment, as a matter of policy it would be best for the inhabitants of Texas that they be not executed for some time, and probably not at all, for the reason that if they are kept prisoners the Indians will hope them released, and thus have a restraining influence on their actions; but if they are executed, the Kiowas will be very likely to seek revenge in the wholesale murder of white people. Please convey my views and wishes as above expressed to the porper officers in Texas, in whose charge the Indian prisoners will be placed. This letter is indorsed by General Sherman the same day as follows: "Fort Sill, May 29.—Respectfully furnished General Grierson, post commander, who will deliver the within named prisoners to any officer who may be sent from Texas to receive them, with a copy of this paper, and the indorsement that due respect be paid to the wishes of the Indian agent til the orders of the President are received."

ROUTE AGENT BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND CUMBERLAND.

The Postmaster General to-day appointed James E. Lynn Route Agent between Pittsburgh and Cumberland.

UNSETTLED INDIAN CLAIMS.

The examination of unsettled claims against the Government for Indian service indebtedness in California, will be made by two Indian Commissioners, probably Brunot and Farwell, as incident to their visit to that State on other business.

Governor Cook to-day sent to the President the name of Lewis H. Douglass to be a member of the Council of this District, in place of Frederick Douglass. The new Councilman is a son of Frederick Douglass.

The Committee appointed by the President to revise the Civil Service of the Government met to-day, all the members present. General Wm. Curtiss was appointed Chairman, and E. B. Elliott Secretary. After conversation of a general character, the Board adjourned to meet to-morrow. They then waited upon the President to pay their respects.

THE "SUN DANCE."

A Heathenish Custom Still Continued by the Indians.

[From the Sioux City Journal, 20th.]

Just before the May Lowry reached Cheyenne Agency on her last trip, the Sioux Indians at that place had what is known as the "Sun Dance"—so called because the dance continues for twenty-four hours without intermission, the dancers not even stopping for refreshments. It is during this carnival that the young Indians who aspire to rank among the "braves" are subjected to a trying and cruel ordeal. Incisions are made in either breast with a sharp knife, cutting clear to the bone, when the muscles are raised up and a stout stick inserted beneath.

A similar incision is made in the back, and a stick passed through the flesh as in the other case. Then a stout cord is attached to either end of the stick, so that it may not draw out, and the cord securely fastened to the ceiling of the Council Chamber. The candidates for promotion then commence a dance, jumping forward and backward, throwing their whole weight upon the cord, and they keep up until the sticks are torn through the flesh. The young Indian who gives up from pain or exhaustion before he succeeds in wrenching the sticks from his body is declared unworthy to be a warrior, and is forever disgraced in the eyes of his brethren.

The scene is said to be a most revolting one to witness. The blood streams from the torn and lacerated flesh, while the devotees with demoniac yells plunge around in a perfect frenzy. The spectators applaud and taunt by turns, inciting the poor wretches to more desperate efforts to free themselves, until finally, as the last sinew snaps and they fall all gory and exhausted upon the ground, there is raised such a series of savage whoops and yells that one could well imagine himself in a veritable pandemonium.

While the May Lowry left Cheyenne two or three of the young braves were under the charge of the surgeon of the post, and one of them in particular, who was suffering from a severe inflammation of his wounds, was lying in a critical condition.

HELIGOLAND.

The Island That England and Prussia are Contending About.

[Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.]

I see the Heligoland question has turned up again, and a few words of interest may not be without interest to your readers, for there is no place like it on the face of the earth. It is a tall, red hill, rising straight out of the waters, with a sand bank on one side. On the sand, and part of the way up the hill, is the town, or rather village. It was inhabited, in former times, by pilots and wreckers, but now they have degenerated into lodging house keepers. Heligoland is the Margate of Hamburg. Thither stream the citizens of that rich city to gamble at rouge-et-noir (at least they did when I was there), and to enjoy sea bathing. There is a regular season in the summer months, and sometimes many passengers that are brought to the steamer are obliged to sleep on board, and to go back again—the island being full. Every house probably takes in lodgers; but then there are not many houses. The bathers resort to a neighboring sand bank, a sister island, which the governor, it will be remembered, some time ago stocked with rabbits, which began eating up the grass that held the sand bank together, so that the Heligolanders became furious and talked of shaking off the British yoke. However, the rabbits were all shot, and the islanders were pacified, and nothing more was said of their old Frisian constitution. Their language is German, but they detest that nation more even than they do ourselves. They are not English, though they are English subjects; they are not German, though they speak German. They are Heligolanders, the noblest of created beings; all foreigners are *skit*, which, in their homely dialect, means dirt. The top of the island hill is flat, and, as well as I can remember, about the size of the Green Park. There is a well known story of a man from the Far West—and therefore accustomed to see land only on a large scale—who paid a visit to England. When asked how he enjoyed himself, he replied very much, only he never went out at night for fear of falling off. In Heligoland there is really danger of such an accident happening to any one who, from the force of habit, should continue to walk too long in any one direction.

Death of an Old Pioneer.

Captain Joseph Ford, one of the oldest of Western river boatmen, died at Natchez, Miss., June 18, in the eighty-first year of his age. He may be said to have been a boatman for nearly three-quarters of a century, having commenced his river life at a very early age and continued it almost to the day of his death, which resulted from an accident on the river. On his last voyage from Cincinnati, with a flatboat fitted out for trade along the river, he had proceeded as far as Prophets' Island, one hundred and fifty miles above New Orleans. He was rowing a skiff out in the river when he was run over by the steamer "Ouachita Belle," upward bound, and had both his legs broken. He was picked up and taken to Natchez, Mississippi, where he soon after died and was buried. Captain Joseph Ford was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1790 or 1791. From the farm where he was born, he early in life, started out for himself and commenced business in the overland carrying trade between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In this he spent a few years, when he came to Pittsburgh and commenced his career on the water. This was about 1810-12, and by his indomitable will and energy, and remarkable physical force he soon attained the first rank among the boatmen of that day. He spent eight or nine years in the navigation of the upper Ohio and its branches. In 1820 he settled in Cincinnati and started on his first trip to New Orleans in a flat boat, having to walk back through the Indian country. This he did on several occasions. In 1832 he moved to Newport, Ky., which, during a period of nearly forty years, up to the day of his death, he claimed as his home. During the whole of this time he was actively engaged in navigation and trade on the Ohio and Mississippi, except two years, 1849-50, which he spent in the mines of California, and two years, 1864-65, in the mines of New Mexico. During his long life as a boatman, he owned and commanded many steamboats, and served as pilot on many; but his first and last love was the old "Broad Horn," as the flatboat is familiarly called. Considering the great revolutions he had witnessed in boating, it is somewhat singular that after so long a life he should have met with the accident that caused his death while in charge of his first love—a flatboat.

Really Remarkable Surgical Feat.

We have at hand an account of a surgical feat slightly ahead of anything in that line lately recorded. It is located at Lafayette, Indiana. The story is that a seven year old son of Dr. Wilgus, of that place, while catching up little pigs by the road side, was attacked by the sow and dragged to the ground. The old sow held on to the ankle from the first to the last, and the mangled limb hung by a pulp of flesh and sinew. From head to foot the little fellow was mangled and bruised. One entire eye-brow had been bitten off, leaving the eye-ball completely exposed. A wound six inches long on the back of the head released the scalp, and it was pulled forward over the forehead. A terrible bite and gash in the throat, extending from the ear under the angle of the jaw exposed the tongue and windpipe. There was a wound in the groin, exposing the intestines. One ear was bitten off—a frightful gash in the back below the shoulder blade exposed the junction of the ribs with the spinal column. One-half of his right breast had been bitten off. The left arm was mangled above the wrist, and the bone crushed to pieces. In all these there were thirteen capital injuries, any one of which would have been considered serious, if not fatal. We do not believe the annals of surgery report a recovery from such a terrible mutilation. To add to the complications of the case, the little fellow had been dragged about the dirty road in all that trail of blood. He was of course unconscious, and supposed to be dying. His father, himself a surgeon of nerve and skill, called other surgeons to his aid, and on the first reaction took a forlorn hope. The limb was amputated below the knee; the crushed arm was shortened by exsection, two inches or more of the bone being removed. The lost eyebrow was replaced by bringing down the flesh from the forehead. The remaining injuries, although serious, required simple treatment. For weeks the little sufferer hovered between life and death, but the tide turned in his favor, and to-day he is one of the most prominent youths in the country.

A CHINAMAN died, leaving his property to his three sons, as follows: To Fum-Hum, his eldest, one-half thereof; Nu-Pin, his second son, one-third thereof; and to Ding-Bat, his youngest, one-ninth thereof. When the property was inventoried, it was found to consist of nothing more nor less than seventeen elephants; and it puzzled these three heirs to decide how to divide the property according to the terms of the will, without chopping up the seventeen elephants, and thereby seriously impairing their value. Finally, they applied to a wise neighbor, Sum-Punk, for advice. Sum-Punk had an elephant of his own. He drove it into the yard with the seventeen, and said, "Now we will suppose that your father has left these eighteen elephants. Fum-Hum take your half and depart." So Fum-hum took his nine elephants and went his way. "Now Nu-Pin," said the wise man, "take your third and git." So Nu-Pin took his elephants and traveled. "Now, Ding-Bat," said the wise man, "take your ninth and begone." So Ding-Bat took two elephants and absquatulated. Then Sum-Punk took his own elephant and drove home again. Query: Was the property divided according to the will.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 28, 1871.

The local loan market is well supplied with money, and fully prepared for all good demand upon it. Applications for loans are comparatively light, and there is a marked scarcity of good paper on the market.

—Local stocks and bonds are very firm at advanced prices. Many of our best investment stocks and bonds will soon pay their semi-annual dividends and coupons, and they are noticeably stiff in price. Allegheny Valley 7-30s are up to 97⅛@97¼, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville 7s are selling at 96⅛@96¼.

—Governments moved another point upward to-day. The new series of the 5-20s selling up to 115⅛.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117⅞	117⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112⅞	112⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112⅞	112⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112⅞	112⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115⅛	115⅛
10-40s	110⅜	110⅜
Gold	112⅞	112

—The stock of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company has been noticeably feverish and somewhat weak at the New York Stock Board yesterday and to-day. The *Herald* contains the following announcement: "The question which has been urged for a considerable time in reference to the application made by a large number of stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, at a meeting held some time ago, for an increase of fifty per cent. on the capital stock to represent earnings, not dividend, applied to construction and equipment, seems to be definitely settled."

J. M. McCullough, the President of the road, applied to Mr. R. P. Renney regarding the legality of the increase of stock, and received a reply which seems to put it beyond the power of the company to make any increase. Judge Renney says: "What is commonly known as watering the capital stock of a railroad company is wholly unauthorized by the laws of Ohio." This opinion being supported by that of Mason and Backus and other legal authorities, to whom some of the stockholders applied, a meeting of the Board of Directors has been held. Mr. McCullough, the President, read the opinion of Mr. Renney to the effect that no power existed under the charter of the company by which any increase of capital could be made for the purpose of a dividend except to represent actual net profits on hand or actually used to improve the property of the Company. The President stated that earnings applied to construction and improvement had been divided in their stock dividend heretofore made, except an amount which at the close of the current year would not exceed $100,000. Therefore the Board could not comply with the request of stockholders. It was therefore resolved: "That no legal power exists under the charter of the Company or the laws of Ohio by which the increase of fifty per cent. desired by the stockholders can be made, and that the Treasurer be directed to give such notice to stockholders."

—In reply to the recent surmises of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, that the recent misunderstanding relative to the Rock Island stock was brought about by the publication of an apparent official statement that a stock dividend of one hundred per cent. would soon be declared, the New York *Tribune* says: The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroads is a corporation created originally by the laws of Illinois. It has received no authority from the Legislature of Illinois to declare a stock dividend of one hundred per cent., or any other amount, and the Legislature is prohibited by the Constitution from granting any such authority. These facts ought to be known to the dullest intellect in Wall street. The bonded debt of the Rock Island Railroad, amounting to nine millions of dollars, might be converted into stock if the Legislature should authorize such a proceeding. This debt represents capital actually invested in the road, and it would be permissible under the Constitution of Illinois to pass a law authorizing an increase of the capital stock of the road, to stand in place of debt, when the latter is actually extinguished, but it would not be permissible to water the stock to the extent of one dime. Anybody who bets his money on a watering operation in an Illinois railroad will be likely to lose it.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 28, 1871.	10:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
J. & H.	96⅜	96⅛	96½	96½	96⅛	96⅜
Do. Scrip	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	....
Erie	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	27¾	27⅝	27⅝
Reading	116	115	115*	109⅞	109⅞	109⅝
Harlem	....	....	....	....	125	....
Mich. Cent.	....	126	....	....	....	....
Lake Shore	107⅞	107	107⅞	106⅞	106⅞	107⅞
Illinois Cent.	....	135	....	....	135⅛	....
Cleve. & Pitts.	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
C. & N. W.	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
Do. pref.	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
Rock Island	110⅛	109⅞	110	108⅞	108⅞	109⅞
St. Paul	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	60
Do. pref.	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	79⅞
Tol. & Wabash	....	57⅞	....	57	....	57⅞
Do. pref.	....	79	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
Ohio & Miss.	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	46⅛
Chic. & Alton	....	119	....	119	....	....
Do. pref.	....	121	....	121	....	....
B. H. & Erie	....	2⅞	....	2⅞	....	....
N. J. Central	....	110⅛	....	110⅛	....	....
Canton	....	78⅛	....	78⅛	....	....
W. U. Tel.	58⅛	58⅛	....	58⅛	....	58⅛
Quicksilver	....	11	....	11	....	....
Pacific Mail	41	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
Adams Ex.	....	80	....	80	....	....
Wells-F. Ex.	....	45⅛	....	45	....	....
American Ex.	....	53	....	53	....	....
U. S. Ex.	....	54	....	53⅛	....	....
Gold	112⅞	112⅞	113	113	113	113⅛

*Ex-dividend.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	60⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅛
Lehigh Navigation	38⅛
Catawissa preferred	47⅛
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	51
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61⅛
North Pennsylvania Railroad	48⅛
Camden and Amboy Railroad	125
Schuylkill Navigation	18⅛
Reading	58⅛

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1871.

REMARKS.—One of the distinguished guests at the banquet last night remarked that Pittsburgh and Baltimore had been joined in the bonds of matrimony. Whether the distinguished parties contemplate a continental tour the speaker did not say. Many of the party have departed for their homes carrying with them the best wishes of our people. When Pittsburgh returns the visit won't there be a "jolly old time?" The markets remain substantially unchanged in prices from yesterday's quotations, with a fair trade demand for all leading articles reported.

The following are the receipts of leading articles of produce for the last two weeks. They will be found useful for reference.

	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	6,033	5,060	11,093
Apples, bbls	86	263	343
Cheese, boxes	1,529	1,775	3,301
Corn, sacks	2,022	1,246	3,268
Wheat, sacks	3,909	6,828	10,637
Barley, sacks	150	626	776
Rye, sacks	166	624	790
Oats, sacks	5,369	6,060	11,429
Butter, packages	217	225	442
Bacon, pieces	1,000	....	1,000
Bacon, tierces	329	889	1,218
Dried beef, tierces	60	83	143

The following are the ruling quotations from first hands. On the purchase of small lots the usual advance is charged.

APPLES—Sales at $4 00@6 00 ₩ bbl, the latter price for fine and fancy.

ASHES—Soda ash common 4⅛@4⅜c; refined 4⅞@4⅞c; potash 7⅛@7⅛c; pearls 9@9⅛c ₩ ℔.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales in a small way at 65@70c ₩ gallon.

BEANS—Sales small; white navy from store at $2@2 25; common $1 50 per bush.

BUTTER—Supply more liberal, though prices are unchanged; prime to choice 18@20c; common to medium 12@16c; fair 10@12c; grease 8@10c.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet and unchanged; sales are made at 5@6c.

BEESWAX—Sales at 32@33c ₩ ℔.

BAKING POWDER—¼-℔ Banner cans ₩ doz, $1 75; ½-℔ cans, $3 25; 1-℔ cans, $6; 5-℔ cans, $30.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; stearine 19½c ₩ ℔.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia $5 50.

EGGS—Supply lighter and prices weaker. We are reported sales at 18@19c ₩ dozen for good fresh.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—No change in prices to note, and the market is reported firm. Following are the ruling figures: Shoulders, plain, 7½@7¾c; sugar-cured canvassed 10½c; Sides, ribbed, 9c; Clear do. 10c; Sugar Cured Hams, Canvased, 15½c; plain do, 14½c; Breakfast Bacon—13c Plain, and 14c Canvased; Dried Beef 18@19c. Mess Pork $17@17 50 ₩ bbl. Lard, city rendered, in tierces, 11c; in buckets 12c ₩ ℔.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₩ bbl. Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₩ bbl.

CANNED ARTICLES—Following are the store rates: Peaches—2 ℔ cans $2 00@2 25 ₩ doz; 3℔ cans $3 25@3 50. Tomatoes—3 ℔ cans $2 50@2 70. Winslow's Corn—$2 50@2 75 ₩ doz.

CHEESE—Receipts still heavy. We quote as follows: Ohio Goshen at 13c ₩ ℔; Ohio Factory 11@12c; Western Reserve 10@11c. Market bare of old.

COUNTRY MEATS—Shoulders 6@6½c; ribbed sides 7@7½c; clear do 8@8½c; hams 10@10½c; country lard 9@10c.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote Peaches—quarters 10@11c; mixed 12@13c; halves 14@15c; peeled at 20@25c ₩ ℔. Apples—prime quality scarce; would bring 6@7c ₩ ℔; common dull and hard to dispose of.

FEATHERS—Sales at 73@75c for No. 1 live geese, from first hands; store 80@85c.

FLOUR—There is a more active demand, and prices are somewhat firmer, though unchanged. Stocks are ample. We quote as follows: Medium winters, $6 75@7 00; choice Wisconsins, $6 85@7 00; baker's Minnesota, $7 35; good winters, $7 25; fancy winters, $7 50; bags, 25c less. Mill rates unchanged.

GRAIN—The receipts are light, and until the results of the harvest are definitely known the exact rulings of the market will be difficult to arrive at. Wheat—We quote good to prime red $1 40@1 45; white $1 50@1 55 per bushel. Oats are in good supply; we are reported sales from first hands at 60@62c; store lots in a small way 66@68c. Corn—Receipts light; market steady, without any alteration in prices; we note sales of mixed ear in bulk 65@66c; prime yellow 68c; mixed shelled 67@68c in bulk, with sales of yellow bulk at 70c; sacked 72c ₩ bush. Rye—Prices very firm at $1 03@1 05 per bush. Barley—We omit quotations.

GROCERIES.—There has yet been no advance on sugars, but there is no telling what a day may bring forth. Trade is reported fair. Following are the ruling quotations:

Syrups—H and E at 70c; white honey 63c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grades 40@50c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12½c; extra C 12c¾; C yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice at 11½c; prime 10¾c; good 9½c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11c; prime 10¾c; good 10c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Strictly prime at 18½c; prime 18c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@15¾c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 50c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

POTATOES—The supply of new falls short of the demand and prices are very firm. Few old stock in the market. New are worth from $7 00 to $8 50 per barrel.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No. 1 at 95@98c ₩ gallon; No. 2 at 65@67c; Chicago and winter strained 85@88c ₩ gallon.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₩ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₩ bbl.

HEMP—Kentucky $175 per ton; rough dressed 14c ₩ ℔.

POULTRY—The supply of young chickens is largely on the increase; fair sized are worth, by the coop, 60@62c; retail 68@70c per pair.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c ₩ ℔; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

HAY—Sales from wagon at $25@28 ₩ ton; on wharf, in lots, at $25 ₩ ton.

REFINED OIL—Sales of standard brands, in round lots, at 23½c; store at the usual advance.

HUSKS—There is a fair demand, with sales at 2½@2¾c.

HOMINY—Demand limited with sales in a small way at $5 50 ₩ bbl.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11½c; green butchers' (cow and steer) 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

PEANUTS—There is an active demand and sales of Tennessee are reported at 10½@11c ₩ ℔.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ ℔ cans $1 50; ½ ℔ $3 00; 1 ℔ $6 00 ₩ doz.

RAGS—The receipts are heavy and prices weaker; we quote at 4@4½c ₩ ℔.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₩ ℔.

SALT—Sales by car load at $1 62@1 65.

TALLOW—Regular sales city rendered made at 9@9½c ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 95c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 65 to $1 75 per gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 to $8 per gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 29, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was decidedly dull, buyers evidently having made up their minds to hold off, whilst on the other hand holders decline making any further concessions in order to meet the views of purchasers. That was the situation of the market, and until a compromise is effected the sales will be few and far between. The following are the nominal rates:

CRUDE.

We quote: Spot 13¾c; June 13¾c; sellers' option till September 12¾c; S. O. till October 12¾c; S. O. all year 12¾c; B. O. all year 13¾c; Oil Creek spot $4 90; Oil City spot $5 10.

SALES:

1,000 bbls Parker's	$5 00
5,000 bbls S. O., 60 days, on creek	4 75
1,000 bbls spot	13¾c
Same offered at	13¾c

REFINED.

The market was firm but not active. There was a difference of opinion among dealers as regards present value. Quotations: Spot 25¾c; June 25¾c; July 25¾c; August 26c; September 26c.

No sales reported.

COOPERAGE.

Oil Barrels—Market dull. Prices are unchanged. Sales 300 river barrels, on spot, delivered, at $1 60. City made barrels quotable at $1 70 each on spot, delivered.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 28.—The market of the 27th opened firm and moderately active this morning at the closing prices of yesterday; during the day, however, the feeling became easier upon the upper creek, especially where at the close $4 55@4 60 was bid, with sellers at $4 60; on lower creek $4 90@4 95 were the ruling figures at the close. We quote

SALES:

1,000 bbls lower creek, regular	$4 67½
1,500 bbls lower creek, spot	4 65
500 bbls lower creek, spot	4 52½
1,500 bbls lower creek, spot	4 95
1,500 bbls lower creek	4 95
3,000 bbls lower creek	4 90
2,000 bbls lower creek, B. O. 90 days	4 80
1,000 bbls Oil City, 46 gravity	5 10

NEW YORK, June 28.—Market exhibited more life yesterday with a demand for refined from exporters. Prices unsettled. Sales 2,500 bbls June at 25¾c; 1,000 bbls June 25¾c; 1,500 bbls June at 25¾c; 1,000 bbls on private terms; 1,500 bbls July 25¾c and removal; 2,500, each first half July and August 25¾c. Crude bulk 14¾@14¾c. Philadelphia dull; prices nominal; June 25¾c.

OIL CITY, June 28.—Market quiet and extremely dull with no disposition to operate. The little spurt yesterday has not materially advanced prices; ordinary gravity, on lower road, is held at $4 90@4 95, and 47 gravity at Oil City held at $5 10@5 15.

ROUSEVILLE, June 28.—Market quiet and nothing doing; $4 70@4 80 the ruling figures.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 28.—Market quiet at $4 90@4 95.

TITUSVILLE, June 28.—Market slightly weaker at $4 60 on the upper creek.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Market steady; S. W. 25¾c; June 25¾c; July 25¾@25¾c; August 26c; September 26¼c; cases 29¾c; sales 500 bbls June 25¾c; crude 13¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, June 28.—Market $4 95@5 00 on lower; Oil City $5 10@5 15.

PARKERS' LANDING, June 28.—Market quiet and firm at $5 00@5 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 28.—Market very quiet; offering $4 90; holding at $5 00; no sales yet.

ROUSEVILLE, June 28.—Market firm at $5 00.

PLEASANTVILLE, June 28.—Market quiet but firm at $4 35.

TITUSVILLE, June 28.—Market dull at $4 55@4 60.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 5:00 P. M.—June 25¾c; July 25¾c asked; August 26c asked; July to September 26c; crude 14¾c; sales of 3,000 bbls June 25¾c; 500 bbls August 26c.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1871.

REMARKS—Owing to the liberal prices paid for wool, coupled with the urgent immediate demand, caused holders of clips to dispose of them at once, hence the new crop is well nigh exhausted. There is little coming in to this market, and those who would lay in any considerable stock must scour the country in search of the same. The following are ruling figures at which the different grades are held:

Common fleece	50@52c
Combing fleece	52@56c
Fine fleece	50@56c
Tub washed wool	55@58c
Unwashed wool	30@40c

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

June 24.—There has been no change of moment in the general position of the market. The demand has been rather moderate, but the supply of all descriptions is light, and holders still maintain their advanced views. The new crop fleece comes forward more freely, but there is very little offering at present, and full rates are obtained on all transactions. California wool continues in active request, and prices are firm at the advance previously noted. There has been an invoice of Texas received since our last, but with a light supply and good demand, former rates are maintained. The demand for pulled wool continues active, and as the stock is being rapidly reduced, prices have again appreciated. Foreign wools continue in moderate request, but the stock is light, and holders are not inclined to operate except at very full prices. The sales are 6,000 lbs X Ohio fleece at 62c; 10,000 lbs medium State, 57c; 60,000 lbs spring clip California wool, 38@40c; 10,000 lbs Western Texas, 35½c; 5,000 lbs washed Persian, 42c; 45,000 lbs super and extra pulled, 50@56c; 50,000 lbs scoured, 65@80c; 2,000 lbs burry super pulled, 40c; 20,000 lbs Picklock, 68c; 25,000 lbs pulled Mestiza 71@72c; 15,000 lbs Cape, 40@42c; 30,000 lbs Ohio fleece, 35,000 lbs extra pulled wool, 10,000 lbs super do, 25,000 lbs tubbed, 4,000 lbs scoured, 4,000 lbs shierlings, and 90,000 lbs Mestiza, on private terms.—*Price Current.*

PHILADELPHIA.

June 24.—The activity recorded since the opening of the season still continues. Supplies from the West come in rather more freely, and they are absorbed about as fast as they arrive by the manufacturers. Nearly all of this season's clip has already been disposed of, and the yield will no doubt be from 20 to 30 per cent. less than that of last year. The excitement in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, as well as in California, continues unabated, and in many sections the clip has been sold at almost fabulous prices. Yesterday the market was greatly excited and holders advanced their figures fully 1c ₩ ℔. Woolen goods have not been advanced in proportion to the raw material, and manufacturers are not disposed to operate largely at present prices. Among the sales were:

50,000 lbs Ohio XX and above	62½c
10,000 lbs Ohio XXX and above	62 c
7,000 lbs Ohio XXX and above	63 c
50,000 lbs Ohio X	60 c
50,000 lbs Ohio ¾ blood	60 c
50,000 lbs Ohio fleece	58 @60 c
3,000 lbs Ohio ¾ and ⅜ blood	58 @60 c
10,000 lbs Ohio XX	60 c
3,000 lbs Ohio XX	58 c
1,000 lbs Ohio ⅜ blood	59 c
2,000 lbs Ohio ⅜ blood	58 c
5,060 lbs Ohio ⅜ blood	58 c

—*Price Current.*

BOSTON.

June 24.—The wool market is very firm, and holders are realizing extreme rates for all descriptions. But transactions in domestic are limited both by the meagre assortments offering and the upward range of prices, which are now relatively higher than those obtained for goods leaving no margin for the manufacturer. But notwithstanding the high prices at which wool is now selling in all the eastern markets, they are still higher at the west, and the bulk of the new clip which has lately been bought up there, cannot be laid down here except at an advance on current rates.

Such a future advance in the consuming markets would seem to be inevitable since the largest and most desirable portion of the clip has already passed into the hands of the trade, and the balance is held at figures which will effectually prevent manufacturers from again going into the country for supplies. There is now no wool offering at the West for less than 50c ₩ ℔, and the fine fleeces of Ohio and Pennsylvania are held at a range of 55@60c in the hands of the grower. In Michigan during the past week 57@58c has been paid for straight lots. These rates are absolutely higher than those current to-day in the Boston market; and yet the excitement at the West continues unabated, with manufacturers, dealers and speculators scouring the country and bidding against each other without limit on the score of prices.—*Bulletin.*

Wool Information.

The trade in wool in this locality has not opened as briskly as buyers were led to anticipate. Messrs. Orr & Cooper, of Beaver, are paying from 46 to 50c ₩ ℔, and have stored several thousand dollars worth at these figures, but holders as a general thing seem to think that prices will range higher, and are accordingly not hurrying their wool into market. Whether prices will go up higer or come down lower, is of course a question not easily determined just now, yet at present quotations that commodity commands a better price than for the past three years.—*Beaver Argus.*

WOOL IN GREENE COUNTY.

We understand that in some sections of the county nearly all the wool clip for the present year has already been sold. Prices, too, have been decidedly better than for two or three years past. This early purchase of the wool clip is owing to the fact that there is less wool at present in the hands of manufacturers than at any previous time for years, and prices have been enhanced by the fact that the overstock of sheep, from which our farmers were suffering a year or two back, has been very greatly reduced. This we believe is true throughout the country. At the present time sheep are paying better than any other live stock the farmer can handle; but this fact will be likely to again produce the very evil from which we are just now recovering—an overstocking of the country with sheep. Our farmer friends would do well to consider these things in time.—*Waynesburg Messenger.*

The Minerva, O., *Commercial* says: Large quantities of wool have been purchased in this place, the past week, at fifty-six cents per pound. For the first time since the time "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," the farmers are satisfied. They are getting more for their wool than they expected.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, June 28.—The *Courier* reports the peroleum market as follows:

SALES.

500 bbls Petroleum Center, regardless	$4 95
300 bbls Petroleum Center, regardless	4 90
500 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 90
500 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 90
750 bbls Rouseville, 46 gravity	4 85
500 bbls lower road, regardless	4 90
1,000 bbls Oil City, 46 gravity	5 15

There was no movement at all to-day, the market being extremely quiet, transactions light and holders firm. On the upper road $4 55 was bid, but no sales are reported, holders asking $4 75 for round lots. On the lower road $4 95 was the best offer, but the figure would not bring any amount of oil on sale. Oil City is without change, and almost without business. Market nominal.

Gloucester Fish Market.

[For the Week Ending June 22.]

Georges Codfish—In fair demand, no change in quotations; last sales $4 50 per quintal. Bank, $4 25.

Mackerel—New in light receipt, and fares meet with ready sales on arrival. We quote sales of large 3s at $6 50@6 62½; medium, $5 50; sales of Shore 2s, old stock, $6 75@7. No transactions in Bay.

Halibut—Last sales of Bank at $3 ₩ cwt. Georges in light receipt, and white have sold for $7@8 ₩ cwt, the present week; gray, $5.

Smoked Do—12c ₩ ℔.

Oil—Market dull; sales at cod at 50@52c ₩ gal.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

New York Hop Market.

June 24.—The market remains very quiet, with no quotable change in prices. Brewers are not buying, and exporters and speculators are waiting further developments respecting the English crop. There has been no business either in old or new. We quote as before, prime State 9@13c; Eastern 8@11c; Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio 7@10c. The crop accounts from this State and the West are, thus far, favorable to a full average yield; but the plant is subject to many contingencies between this and the picking season, and so it is altogether too early to forecast results. The receipts thus far this crop year, are 55,462 bales against 99,466 bales same time last season. Exports this season 14,301 bales; same time last season 55,931 bales.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

June 26.—The market continues firm, with a fair retail demand and a gradual reduction of the stock in the hands of dealers. Ohio river is delivered at 12c, Youghiogheny 16c, and Cannel 20c. Gas coke, at the yards, 8c, and delivered at 10c. Hard foundry coke 12@14c, delivered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1871.

Below will be found our report of the proceedings and state of the East Liberty market for the week ending this evening, June 28.

Cattle.

In winding up our last report we stated that prices were ⅛c lower than quotations of the previous week and the feeling downward at the time of writing our last. On Thursday the arrivals were heavy and consisted of good grades of shipping cattle. The feeling was about the same as on the preceding day and considering the great number of cattle on sale, and the large number of buyers present, the market was not what could be called an active one. Sales were hard to effect, and a good many cattle were shipped out on first hands. On Friday some selling was done, but principally to the Allegheny buyers, who purchased for the purpose of retailing on that market; some twenty loads were bought by them, and this helped to work off part of the accummulation. On Saturday the arrivals were fair, but nothing was done in the way of selling, and the market for the week closed up unsatisfactory for those who had cattle on sale. This week the arrivals were fair up to Monday, and a good many cattle were sold at retail to the butchers at prices ⅛ to 20c lower than those of the Monday previous. On Tuesday the arrivals were fair, and while there was some fine cattle, the great bulk consisted of medium and common stock. Very little selling was done, buyers holding off and wanting to buy at lower prices. To-day the market has been moderately active on the common grades at quotations from ⅛ to 20c lower than last week, owing to the small number of prime cattle offering. Prices on this grade do suffer the same decline as on common, and the market may be said to be active on the good grades at figures about the same as last week. The following are the ruling rates: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $5 75 to $6 12; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5 40 to $5 60; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $5 25 to $5 30; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $3 50 to $4 25; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $4 00.

Hogs.

In closing our report we remarked that the market was dull and drooping at $4 40, the higher figure ruling. On Thursday the arrivals were fair of through stock for the Eastern markets and rather light of those intended for sale here. Under this influence holders advanced rates 10c per hundred, asking $4 50 for prime Philadelphia hogs. On Friday and Saturday the arrivals were very light, but the demand was correspondingly so, as all of the buyers for York were receiving consignments through from Chicago. This week the arrivals have been light, and the quality of those arriving good, consisting of large well fatted hogs. On Monday prices advanced from $4 50 to 4 65, and the trade was brisk at the advance, all the hogs selling about as fast as they would arrive. On Tuesday the run was light, and prices better than Monday 10c, the best hogs bringing $4 75, and the market fairly active. To-day the arrivals are light, but the demand has fallen off some, and holders have been compelled to drop prices 10c ₩ hundred. The following are the rates ruling this evening: Extra Philadelphia, $4 55@4 65; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $4 30@4 50; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $4 25@4 40.

Sheep.

The market last week closed up firm, with everything sold out, and the prospect looking fair. The arrivals this week have been a little heavy, but still not so much so as to affect quotations if buyers were taking hold liberally; but such is not the case; a great many sheep were on the Philadelphia market and are firm; had 400 head left unsold. They are buying very sparingly and sales rather hard to make at prices from ⅛ to ½c lower than the ruling rates of last week. The following are the quotations: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 50 to $4 80; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00 to $4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 25 to $3 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00.

Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO	No.	Weight.		Price.
Briggs	47	53,330		$5 62
Kelly	4	4,390	cows	4 00
Kelly	11	11,740		5 00
Kelly	4	5,700	cows	4 00
Kelly	53	62,920		5 37
Allerton	34	39,110		5 50
Kelly	13	16,900		5 25
J. Shamberg	38	43,430		5 75
Aull & Myers	8	10,850		3 75
Aull & Myers	1	1,320		3 75
Aull & Myers	1	888		4 00
Aull & Myers	1	1,650		4 00
Aull & Myers	5	4,900		4 00
McCauley	1	1,150		5 75
Kleman & Aull	152	Texas lump		$10,950 00
Almus & Zick	17	21,820		5 50
Gallagher	38	43,060		5 00
Snyder	20	21,960		5 10
R Gallagher	19	20,250		5 20
Klemens & A	20	10,150		4 75
Gallagher	17	22,280		5 20
Klemens & A	77	84,930		5 35
McArdle	18	21,050		5 50
Harries	14	16,660		4 25
J McArdle	14	18,000		5 25
Weiful	3	3,190		5 75
S Ashworth	2	2,110		5 75
P Roeder	2	2,470		5 75
W Hookenberger	2	2,380		5 50
W Hookenberger	1	1,280		5 25
Sweitzer	2	2,420		5 75
P Jacobs	3	3,460		5 62
J Hiller	1	1,360		5 62
L Dressel	2	2,280		5 75
J Kurtz	1	1,090		5 31
C Hatz	2	2,910		5 35
Burkhart & V	3	3,180		5 45
S Messerth	3	3,100		5 35
P Vegley	1	1,060		5 25
H Loppert Jr.	1	1,021		5 00
Zimmerman	1	1,000		5 25
Olmus & Zink	5	5,860		5 15
J Urban	4	4,080		5 62
ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO				
John Hiller	3	3,910		5 70
P Sweitzer	2	2,630		6 00
Koldolla	2	2,380		5 25
M Steinhouser	1	1,250		6 00
L Lowery	1	1,280		5 80
Geo Evans	4	4,600		5 50
J Hamilton	2	2,100		5 25
Greenwalt & Co	18	21,110		5 75
M Dillon	17	23,080		5 62
M Dillon	18	23,630		6 00
John Evans	17	20,600		5 75
SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD TO				
Hildergrass	19	21,480		5 60
S. Yerigling	34	42,040	$20 over	5 75
J. Roth	18	19,470		5 37
Lefler	3	3,640		6 25
J. Hass	5	4,790		5 00
Clements	2	2,180		5 75
Hillerich	2	2,300		5 60
Boursmith	1	790		5 00
Evans	4	5,150		5 75
Ross	3	3,330		5 50
Olmis & D	2	1,810		5 00
Olmis & D	6	7,400		5 40
Moonshine	3	3,030		5 50
Royer	12	13,210		5 25
Delone	4	4,210		5 37
Royer	3	3,010		5 25
Delone	14	15,950		5 37
Coldoller	1	1,150		5 00
HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO				
Greenwalt & Co.	16	18,950		5 75
E. Evans	16	21,400		5 80
Hartman & Co.	19	26,720		5 50
Kurtz & H.	30	34,200		5 00
Huffman	3	3,150		5 62
H. Johnson	20	21,060		5 37
Katz & L.	16	14,430		4 75
Shusler & Lytle	16	19,570		5 70
F. Beilstein	16	22,740		7 00
Olmus & L.	17	23,340		5 80
F. Kern	10	11,200		5 40
G. Fritz	6	6,540		5 87
Krause	16	40,080		5 40
G. Fritz	6	6,430		5 62
G. Fritz	2	2,170		5 80
G. Keller	19	19,960		6 00
H. M. Lytle	8	10,000		5 00
P. Schusler	8	9,570		5 70
T. Beilstein	16	22,740		7 00
W. Hinder	1	1,590	bull	4 50
C. Schlerlem	4	5,550		7 00
C. Schlerlem	1	1,460		6 50
J. Riadle	3	3,830		5 40
Olmes & Co.	17	23,340		5 80
E Reese	1	1,180		6 25
C. Kolldoler	4	4,530		5 30
C. Metz	6	6,800		5 25
C. Metz	1	1,140		5 00
J. Urbane	3	3,620		6 36
J. Urbane	1	1,000		5 25
F. Kern	1	900		5 25
G. Fritz	5	6,500		5 87
SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD TO				
James Baker	19	18,880		4 75
J Evans	34	39,150		5 50
W Hoffman	11	11,890		5 25
W Hoffman	4	4,140		5 25
W Helbberg	1	1,190		5 90
J Korda	3	3,330		5 75
P Phail	6	7,180		5 50
J Rapp	2	2,550		6 00
F Kessler	3	3,910		5 75
F Kessler	1	1,430		5 50
Lonebough	1	1,100		5 25
J Hamilton	1	1,020		5 20
Urick & W	2	2,270		5 65
L & A. Shamberg	10	11,740		5 00
Olumus & Z	10	10,420		4 75
W. Kelly	103	113,910		4 50
R. Gallager	1	1,110		5 00
R. Gallager	6	6,830		5 37
L & J. Shambergh	9	9,560		5 00
Voetter & B	52	62,210		5 75
M. Dalton	15	22,960		6 00
M. Dalton	33	40,040		5 80
P. Klemans	68	80,150		4 50
P. Klemans	31	44,200		5 50
Hildegrass	35	42,475		5 80
HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO				
Kellgr & Smith	13	14,800		5 00
Kellar & Smith	5	5,570		5 10
Thomas Snyder	6	7,040		5 10
Aaron Lawshe	18	21,650		5 75
Aaron Lawshe	17	20,830		5 65
William Kelly	55	59,170		5 00
R. Gallagher	54	59,130		5 00
Conrad Seltzer	36	41,950		5 75
Klemans & Aull	28	35,240		6 00
Klemans & Aull	4	6,340		4 50
R. Gallagher	18	20,830		5 25
Wm. Helbling	1	890		5 75
Hugh & R.	4	3,280		5 50
Tilbrook	2	1,690		5 50
Urick & W	3	2,510		5 50
J. Heyl	2	1,620		5 00
H. Hoffman	2	1,930		4 90
Berger & O.	1	960		5 00
Berger & O.	2	2,070		5 40
G. Doemberger	2	1,670		4 75
G. Doemberger	2	2,050		5 00
T. Weis	2	1,930		5 13
Geltz & Saul	6	6,950		5 90
Peter Leutz	4	4,420		5 40
J. Hilbrick	3	3,140		5 40
Morse & S.	3	3,350		5 50
Morse & S.	1	250		5 00
J. Hamilton	2	2,030		5 10
Roddy Maynes	2	3,180		6 00
Roddy Maynes	1	1,120		4 50
Roddy Maynes	1	cow & calf, ₩ head,		55 00
W. Lowery	1	975		5 75
R. Maynes	1	288		4 00
R. Maynes	3	2,900		4 75

Hogs.

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO			
Voettter & Co.	101	23,580	4 70
H G Imhoff & Co.	52	13,580	4 50
A W Gillett	78	14,930	4 50
H G Imhoff & Co.	26	8,949	4 50
SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD TO			
Imhoff & Co.	132	35,760	4 72
Ed. Smith	15	3,340	4 40
Ed. Smith	81	19,570	4 40
Imhoff & Co.	18	9,020	4 72
HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO			
Voetter & B.	222	48,080	$4 40
Voetter & B.	90	22,680	4 62
H. G. Imhoff	86	21,750	4 75
M. H. Gillett	66	14,400	4 60
Sadler, H & Co	37	9,010	4 50
HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO			
Voetter & B.	75	18,150	4 40
Voetter & B.	84	22,340	4 50
Reyenthaler	80	21,920	4 50
Imhoff & Co.	108	21,330	4 50
J. Rothchild	52	12,110	4 37
Imhoff & Co.	42	11,210	4 50
Imhoff & Co.	54	15,040	4 60
Reyenthaler	66	18,600	4 40
Imhoff & Co.	20	3,640	4 50
Reyethaler	19	4,480	5 40
Voetter & B.	46	11,630	4 40
Grendish	58	14,630	4 35
E. Smith	92	20,900	4 60
E. Smith	58	14,840	4 50
Reyenthaler	80	22,870	4 65
Voetter & B	51	12,790	4 65
Voetter & B.	97	26,450	4 70
Reyenthaler	78	21,400	4 70
Gillett	51	11,330	4 65
Imhoff & Co.	10	2,320	4 70
Voetter & B	246	63,090	4 50
Reyenthaler	90	22,480	4 65
Imhoff & Co.	108	23,470	4 65
Voetter & B.	38	7,920	4 55
J. Krauss & Co.	25	6,230	4 60
J. Krauss & Co.	17	17,470	4 60
HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD TO			
Voetter & Brainard	214	46,530	$4 40
E. D. Smith	50	9,470	4 25
Voetter & Brainard	140	35,660	4 40
Voetter & Brainard	103	24,690	4 40
John Herchenroether	62	13,610	4 50
John F. Reyenthaler	53	12,740	4 62
H. G. Imhoff & Co.	107	25,180	4 65
A. W. Gillett	8	1,870	4 40
A. W. Gillett	4	440	4 50
Orr & Williams	3	1,130	3 50
E. D. Smith	215	43,360	4 50
A. W. Gillett	56	11,260	4 50
H. G. Imhoff & Co.	62	12,150	4 60
H. G. Imhoff & Co.	45	9,400	4 65

Sheep.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO	No.	Weight.		Price.
Wm. Hill	195	17,330		4 85
H Erisman	200	17,150		5 00
J Tatta	104	7,010		4 12
J Pearce	200	10,400		5 20
H Erisman	211	17,770		4 55
R Gallager	233	20,280		5 00
J Pearce	111	9,030		4 12
Lloyd & T	94	8,720		4 70
A Deitrick	200	15,970		4 25
Lloyd & T.	200	16,000		4 30
W Burk	225	17,800		4 35
A Towshe	309	17,020		7 70
Wm Hile	201	14,560		3 60
H Erisman	207	18,410		4 90
Hill & A	410	32,100		4 40
SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD TO				
Hipple	274	23,490		4 50
Pearce	30	2,630		4 62
Deitrick	110	8,910		4 55
Deitrick	151	11,710		4 10
SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD TO				
J. Landis	21	2,040		4 50
J. Landis	59	lambs.	3,530	7 50
J. Pearce	100	8,310		4 50
J. Pearce	58	lambs.	3,720	6 50
J. Pearce	100	8,800		4 37
J. Lloyd	224	17,550		4 37
A Dietrich	109	7,960		4 50
J Pearce	201	15,770		4 12
& Dietrich	182	13,860		3 80
Alcorn	99	16,390		4 25
J Lloyd	184	12,800		4 00
HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD TO	No.	Weight.		Price.
J B Landis	104	8,210		4 40
William Hinds	22	per head		1 60
William Hinds	68	3,880		3 00
Frisman & Co	175	8,150		5 50
Frisman & Co	158	10,860		5 50
Erisman & Co	226	10,320		6 00
Erisman & Co	30	2,650		4 25
John Drum	183	19,140		5 00
Z Endress	101	9,640		5 25
Joseph Pearce	99	8,570		4 75
HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD TO				
W Alcorn	88	6,216		3 12
W Alcorn	114	8,210		3 62
J Pearce	201	16,530		3 75
J. Landis	87	6,240		4 87
J. Landis	203	16,090		4 40
Erisman & P	198	16,910		4 75
Taylor & S	98	8,910		4 50
Taylor & S	200	19,520		5 15
Taylor & S	318	per head		2 25
Cochran	107	9,270		4 87
Erissman & P	193	18,300		4 75
Cochran	121	10,760		4 62
Taylor & S	220	19,340		4 60
Taylor & S	208	16,070		4 00
J Latta	204	15,880		4 00
J Latta	271	25,450		4 30
W Hill	101	8,700		4 30
Shiner	213	18,260		4 50

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 26, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Union Stock Yards, were very small, aggregating but seven car loads, and all coming from Ohio. In addition to these there were some fifteen loads driven over from East Liberty, and fully 100 head driven in from Washington and adjoining counties, making in all in the neighborhood of 530 head on sale this morning. This number is, (since the opening of the yards at East Liberty) a rather full supply, and under this influence the market ruled slow, and prices a shade lower than last week. Some few sales were made as high as 6½c, but the bulk of them, for prime cattle, ranged from 6¼ to 6½c. Fair butchers' stock, such as is bought by the majority of the buyers, brought in the neighborhood of 6c, while common sold from 5½ to 5¾c. Inferior stock, such as very thin steers, stags, bulls and cows, ranged from 3½ to 5c, according to quality, condition, &c. The market, on the whole, was not so good as that of last week, and prices may be quoted from ⅛ to ¼c lower.

There were not so many prime cattle on sale as there generally is, and on this account prices on that class did not suffer the same decline as on other grades.

The following are the arrivals, as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; also, sales as reported by the various dealers:

ARRIVALS.	CARS.
Greenwald & Kahn, from Crestline, O.	2
Greenwald & Kahn, from Wooster, O.	1
Needy & Bro., from Newark, O.	3
F. Volbright, from Wooster	1

CATTLE SALES.

Zeigler & Rothchild sold 29 head Washington county cattle at prices from 5¾ to 6c.

F. Krause sold 19 head Washington county cattle at prices from 4½c to 5½c. Four head left over.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 59 head Ohio cattle at prices from 5½c to 6½c.

P. Schidmantel sold 12 head Butler county stock at prices from 5½c to 6c.

M. Krauss sold 10 head Washington county cattle at prices from 4½c to 5c. 14 head western cattle at prices ranging from 5½c to 6c.

S. Lowenstein & Hartman sold 47 head at prices ranging from 5½c to 6⅛c.

Simon Kauffman sold 15 head Washington county cattle at prices from 4½ to 5½c.

Keifer & Byer sold 51 head cattle from Ohio at prices running from 5 to 6½c.

S. Trueman sold 53 head cattle from Ohio and Kentucky at prices from 5 to 6½c.

Jack Needy sold 48 head Ohio cattle at prices from 5½ to 6½c.

J. & L. Shamberg sold 33 head St. Louis cattle at prices from 5½ to 6½c.

E. Katz sold 33 head Western stock at prices from 5½ to 6½c.

Sol. Shamberg sold 6 head fairish at prices from 5½ to 6c.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 63 head western stock at prices from 5½@6½c.

J. Lobeman sold 26 head western stock at private terms.

James Hanlon sold 27 head Washington county stock at prices running from 4@6c.

F. Volbright sold 16 head bulls, stags and cows at prices from 3½@3½c, very common.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was between 600 and 700 head, the majority of which were from Butler and Washington counties. A good many were sold on the road, as they were being driven in to be placed on this market. Trade was slow to-day, and prices lower. Lambs were in fair supply and figures lower fully 50c per head than last week. Sheep were not quite as plenty, and the falling off from quotations of last week was very little. The quality on sale was good. The following are the transactions as reported by the various dealers:

Sales.

J. Keefer & Krause wholesaled to Chas. Aull 168 head sheep and lambs at $2 65 ₩ head.

Adam Eckert sold 91 head of Butler county lambs at prices from $2 00 to 4 00 ₩ head; also, 12 head sheep from $3 50 to 5 00.

Alex. McDowell sold 117 sheep and lambs from Lawrence county at prices from $4 87 to 5½c ₩ ℔ for sheep, and $3 25 ₩ head for lambs.

A. Steakly wholesaled to Chas. Aull 178 lambs at $3 50 ₩ head.

M. Kauffman sold 62 head sheep and lambs from Butler county at prices from $1 25 to 4 00 ₩ head.

M. Humes sold 123 head Beaver county sheep and lambs at prices from $2 00@3 00 for lambs, and sheep from $2 26@4 00 ₩ head.

W. Neeley sold 104 lambs at prices from $1 50@3 00 ₩ head; also, 6 sheep at $3 50 ₩ head.

Emerick & Co. sold 36 head sheep and lambs at prices from $2 25@3 25 ₩ head.

EAST LIBERTY RETAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 26, 1871.

Cattle.

The number of cattle on sale this morning was fully 300 head, consisting mainly of fair butcher stock, with here and there a sprinkling of really fine steers. The market opened up rather slow owing to the absence of the usual number of buyers, and continued so until the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburgh, which had on board a fair number of butchers. When they arrived at the yards matters livened up, and cattle commenced to sell more brisk, and at the time we left the yards (10 o'clock) it looked as if everything would be cleaned up. The prices obtained were not quite so good as those of last week, fair butcher stock selling from 5½ to 5¾c; prime 6 to 6½c.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 29, 1871.

REMARKS—As before stated, the advance in cotton and wool has had its effect of advancing cotton and woolen fabrics, and in the corrected report below of dry goods it will be noticed that Penn Mills sheetings have advanced from 11½ to 12c per yard; Dunnell prints from 10 to 11c; shirtings from 10 to 10½c; Allen prints to 11½c; Conestoga medal tick from 21 to 22c; Pennsylvania do from 17 to 18c. With these exceptions, the market remains uniform and unchanged. It may not be out of place here to remark that the Baltimoreans who have been on a visit to the "Birmingham of America" were well pleased, and carry back with them a more thorough appreciation of the advantages the Monumental City has secured by annexing—so to speak—the Smoky City. May the iron link which binds their interests never be broken. Below find the market quotations.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 29, 1871.

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	12 c	Juniata B	10½c
Anchor A	12 c	Anchor C	11 c
Eagle Extra	12 c	Duquesne	11 c
Conewago	11½c	Glencoe	10½c
Idaho	11½c	Pennsylvania	10 c
Nonatook	11 c	Magnolia	9½c
Pittsburgh Family	11 c	Allegheny	9½c
Walnut Creek	11 c	White Fawn	8 c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	11½ c	Mourning	10½ c
Merrimack W	12 c	Richmond	10½@11c
Spragues	10½@11c	Orientals	10½ c
Americans	10½@11c	Gloucester	10½ c
Dunnells	11 c	Garner	10½ c
Conestoga	10½@11c	Troy	6½ c
Lancaster	10 c	Allen Pinks	11½@ c
Wamsutta	7½ c	Pacifics	11 @ c
Shirtings	10½ c		

DELAINES.

Pacific	18@ c	Hamilton	18@ c
Manchester	18@ c	Armures	18@19c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15	Berkshire	14
Gloucester	12½	American	10
Glasgow	12½	Laurel G	12½
Waumee	15	Bates	15
Middlesex	12½	Portsmouth	10

TICKS.

Whitaker	40
Portsmouth	32
Roanoka	27½
Adriatic	30
Conestoga Medal	22
Pennsylvania	18

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 29, 1871.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	21½
Manilla rope, twelve thread	22½
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23½
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla lath twine, tarred	22
Manilla hay, stave and leather twine	23
Sisal rope	20½
Sisal lath twine, tarred	20
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine	20½
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	60 @65
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23 @25
Spun yarn	18 @22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28 @30
American hemp packing	14 @20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy oakum	10½
do do do best	10
Caulking cotton	10 @20

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 29, 1871.

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices manufacturers, of course, giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	68@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Tens	65@ 75	Scotch Snuff	75
Navy	65@ 75	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 90
Louisville Navy	72@ 75	Cut and Dry	28@ 32
Richmond do	60@ 72	Wheeli'g stogies	10½@11½

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 29, 1871.

The prices of tin plates, according to brands, are as follows:

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$10 75
I X, 10x14, charcoal	13 50
I C, 12x12, charcoal	11 25
I X, 12x12, charcoal	14 00
I C, 14x20, charcoal	11 75
I X, 14x20, charcoal	14 50
I C, 14x20, leaded	10 25
I X, 14x20, leaded	13 00
Pig Tin	42

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 29, 1871.

The following are the card rates of the R. S. M. Co.

Saponifer—50 cases at	$5 50 ₩ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ₩ case.
Potash—50 cases	5 50 ₩ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ₩ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	6½c ₩ ℔.
Less quantity	6¾c ₩ ℔.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3 c ₩ ℔.
Less quantity	3½c ₩ ℔.
Sal soda—25 bbls	2⅞c ₩ ℔.
Less quantity	3⅛c ₩ ℔.
Caustic soda—10 drums	6¾c ₩ ℔.
Less quantity	7 c ₩ ℔.
Copperas—20 bbls	1¾c ₩ ℔.
Less quantity	2 c ₩ ℔.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3½c ₩ ℔.
Less quantity	4 c ₩ ℔.
Sulphuric acid	3 c ₩ ℔.
Muriatic acid	3½c ₩ ℔.
Nitric acid	15c ₩ ℔.
Chloride calcium	2½c ₩ ℔.
Pure alumina	10c ₩ ℔.
Salt	$2 00 ₩ bbl.
Lump Alum	3½@4c ₩ ℔

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 29, 1871.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.			Magne cal	℔	75 @ 1 40
Acetic	℔	17 @ 20	—Carb	℔	35 @ 45
Citric	℔	117	Manna S F	℔	1 38
Oxalic	℔	23	Morph sul	℔	5 75
Tartaric	℔	75	Nutm No 1	℔	1 18
Alcohol, gall		1 95 @ 2 20	*Oil.*		
Aloes.			Bergamot	℔	6 50 @ 7 00
Cape	℔	16	—Castor	℔	26 @ 28
Socot	℔	85	—Cinnam	℔	3 50
Am. Carb	℔	24 @ 25	—Cloves	℔	2 20
—Aqua	℔	12 @ 14	*Oil.*		
Annotta	℔	80 @ 1 00	Cod liver	gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Ashes			Lemon	℔	6 70 @ 6 80
—Soda	℔	4½@ 5	Linseed	gall	97 @ 1 04
Bal. Copa	℔	1 05	Neats f	gall	1 10 @ 1 50
Bay Rum, gal		3 75 @ 4 30	Olive	gall	1 75 @ 2 00
Bark.			—quarts	doz	7 50 @15 00
Cassia	℔	54	—pints	doz	4 00 @ 4 25
Cinch r'd	℔	1 60 @ 1 65	Origan	℔	80 @ 1 25
" Pale	℔	80 @ 85	Pepper't	℔	4 80 @ 5 00
" Com	℔	45 @ 55	Rosemary	℔	1 50 @ 2 00
Black Lead.			Sassafras	℔	1 05 @ 1 15
American	℔	5 @ 6	Sperm	gall	2 00 @ 2 30
East Ind	℔	11 @ 12	Tanners	gall	85 @ 90
German	℔	7 @ 9	Whale	gall	95 @ 1 00
Blue Mass	℔	55	Winteg'n	℔	7 00
Blue Vitr	℔	11½@ 13	Opium Ty	℔	7 28
Borax ref	℔	34 @ 36	Pl Paris	bbl	4 50 @ 5 50
Brims roll	℔	4½@ 5½	*Potass.*		
—Flor Sul	℔	5¾@ 6½	Bichrom	℔	24 @ 26
Calomel A	℔	1 35	Chlorate	℔	53 @ 55
—English	℔	1 62	Iodide	℔	4 75 @ 4 80
Camp ref	℔	85 @ 86	Putty	℔	4½@ 5½
Canthar's	℔	2 00 @ 2 10	Quin sulp	oz	2 50
Cham. Ger	℔	47	Rosin	℔	4 00 @ 7 50
—Roman	℔	45	*Root.*		
Chlorof'm	℔	1 44	Gentian	℔	18
Cloves	℔	26	Gingr E I	℔	21
Cochineal	℔	94 @ 98	" Jamca	℔	30
Con lye	case	5 75 @ 6 00	Ipecac pow	℔	2 68
Copp'ras	℔	2¾@ 3½	Jalap pow	℔	1 50
Cream Tar	℔	46 @ 48	Liquorice	℔	17 @ 19
Cubebs	℔	28	Rhub E I	℔	1 60 @ 2 00
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 45	Sars Hon	℔	51 @ 55
Emery En	℔	10 @ 12	Senega	℔	98
Et Nit sps	℔	40 @ 44	Valeri En	℔	52
—Sulph	℔	70 @ 74	" Germ	℔	35
Ext Logw	℔	12 @ 12½	Sal Ammo	℔	14 @ 16
—Liq Cala	℔	52 @ 55	—Epsom	℔	4½@ 5½
—Italian	℔	40	—Soda	℔	3½@ 4
—Sicily	℔	25	*Seed.*		
Fustic chi	℔	3 @ 4	Canary	℔	9 @ 9½
Galls Alep	℔	39 @ 41	Hemp	℔	9 @ 9½
Gum.			Cardamn	℔	4 25
Arabic sts	℔	52 @ 57	Mustard	℔	19 @ 22
" White	℔	72 @ 78	Senna Al	℔	30
Myrrh T'k	℔	67	" E In	℔	24
Shellac	℔	43 @ 47	*Soda.*		
Trag s'rts	℔	45 @ 60	Bi Carb	℔	6½@ 7
" Flake	℔	1 10 @ 1 35	Soap Cast	℔	16 @ 19
Hoffm's A	℔	44	—Cast wh	℔	24 @ 27
Indigo Ma	℔	1 40 @ 1 50	Sugar L'd	℔	32
—Span fl't	℔	1 55 @ 1 60	Turp sps	gall	60 @ 70
Iodine res	℔	6 60	*Varnish.*		
Junip Ber	℔	12 @ 13	Copal	gall	1 50 @ 2 25
Log Chi'd	℔	3 @ 4	Japan	gall	90 @ 1 35
Mace	℔	1 60	Damar	gall	2 20 @ 2 80
Madder	℔	19 @ 20	Ven Red	℔	3½@ 4½

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, June 30, 1871.

IRON.

Common bar sizes	3½@4		
Horse shoe	5 @		
Heavy band	4½@5		
Hoop and light band	4½@9½		
Round and square	3½@7½		
Oval	4 @4½		
Half oval and half round	4½@5½		
Boiler iron	5½@9		
Tank iron	@5		
All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ₩ ℔ extra.			
Flat rails punched and countersunk	4 @4½		
T. rail, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs to the yard	4 @5		
Nail rods	8½@10		
Coal screen iron	5½@6½		
	American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5	6½	8½
" " 18 to 24	5½	7	9½
" " 25 to 26	5½	7½	9½
" " 27	6	7½	9½

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ₩ ℔ extra.

NAILS.

10d to 6d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
8d and 9d " " "	4 75
6d and 7d " " "	5 00
4d and 5d " " "	5 25
3d "	6 00
2d "	7 25
3d fine "	7 25
2d fine "	8 25
⅞ lining "	8 00
Clinch "	6 25
Cut Spikes	4 75
Cut Boat Spikes	5 25

Barrel Nails—⅞ in, $8 00; 1 in, $7 50; 1⅛ in, $7 00; 1¼ in, $6 50; 1⅜ in, $600; 1½ in, $5 75.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1⅛, $9 00; 1, $10 00.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—$4 50 rates, 60 days, or ½ and 2 per cent. off for cash in lots of 100 kegs.

Iron—$3 50 rates, 60 days, 2 per cent. off for cash.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rates of exchange on New York, or a discount of 2 ₩ cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 29, 1871.

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ⅝ to 2 inches	13c
Cast spring steel	13c
German spring steel	10c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	13c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c

ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SIDE SPRINGS.

Bright elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider	₩ ℔ 15c
Black elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider	14c
Bright platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	15c
Black platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	14c
Bright half scroll springs	18c

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SPRINGS.

Bright elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider	₩ ℔ 16c
Black elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider	15c
Bright platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	16c
Black platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	15c
French platform and scroll coach springs (with or without shackles)	19c

OIL TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SPRINGS.

Bright elliptic and side, 1¼ inch and wider	₩ ℔ 18c
French platform and scroll coach springs, (with or without shackles)	21c

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SULKY SPRINGS, (FRENCH HEADS.)

	Per pair.
Bright, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	$4 00
Black, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	3 75
Bright, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	4 50
Black, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	4 25

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SEAT SPRINGS, (FRENCH HEADS.)

	Per pair.
Bright, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	$2 63
Black, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 50
Bright, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 88
Black, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 65

WARRANTED SEAT SPRINGS, (RIVET HEAD.)

	Per pair.
Black, 1¼ inch, 2 leaf, to carry 1 man	$1 75
Black, 1¼ inch, 2 leaf, to carry 2 men	2 25

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 29, 1871.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₩ M	$60 00
First common	50 00
Second common	28 00
Third common	23 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₩ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	33 00
Partition boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	33 00
Shelving on one side	31 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	33 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	33 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	31 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 75
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 29, 1871.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	35@40c	Oak harness, best city	39@41c
Oak sole, heavy	38@41c	Oak harness, county	36@38c
Oak sole, Spanish	39@41c	Bridle, fair, ₩ doz	$55@60
Oak, slaughter in rough	32@34c	Band leather, ₩ ℔	43@44c
Red sole B A mid	29@33c	Hand leather, ₩ ℔	38@42c
Red sole B A heavy	29@33c	Waxed calf	$1 25@1 40
Red sole Orinoco	28@30c	Wax kip	65c@$1 10
Shoe skirting	42@43c	Wax'd uppper, ₩ ℔	25@26c
Saddler's skirting	42@45c	No. 1 pad skins, ₩ doz	$5 00@5 25
Black bridle, ₩ doz	$55@60		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	10½@11½c	Green salt calf	18 @20 c
Green butchers' hides, cow & steer	7 @8 c	Green butch's do	14 @16 c
Green salt kip	14 @15 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	30 @22 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits, ₩ gal	70c	Bank Oil	60c
Straits, best	65c	Tallow	8½@ 9c

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 29, 1871.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single strength. 2d quality.	Single strength. 1st quality.	Double strength.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$3 50	$4 25	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	4 00	4 75	7 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 50	5 00	8 50
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		5 50	10 00
14 by 16 to 16 by 28		6 50	12 00
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		7 50	15 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		8 00	16 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		8 50	17 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		9 50	18 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		10 50	20 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		12 00	22 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			24 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			26 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			28 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			30 00

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices, subject to discount according to quantity purchased.

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 29, 1871.

The following are the current rates in this market:

	₩ ℔ net cash.
Braziers' Copper, over 12 ℔ sheets, (or 1 ℔ to square foot)	32c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	35c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	38c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	35c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	38c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	35c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 18 inches) over 12 oz	30c
Bolt Copper	32c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets	32c
Copper Bottoms	35c
Copper Bottoms, O'Neill's Patent	40c
Copper Bottoms, Hazelton's Patent	37c
Polished Copper, Patent, cut to sizes for boilers	37@38c
Polished Copper, O'Neill's patent, sheathing size	35@36c
Brass kettles, 5c ₩ ℔ off, for 500 lbs and over	55c

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 29, 1871.

The following are the card rates for Marvin's and other Pittsburgh manufactured crackers:

French Crackers	18	Lemon Biscuit	12½
Aerated Crackers	9	Fruit Biscuit	12½
Boston Crackers extra	10	Raisin Fruit Biscuit	14
Round Soda Crackers	10	Scotch Biscuit	12½
Boston Toast Crackers	7½	Ginger Snaps	13
Rafters "	7	Spiced Jumbles	13
Milk Biscuit, extra	12	Sugar Jumbles	14
Soda "	7½	Lemon Snaps	14
Butter "	7½	Almond Snaps	14
Oyster "	7	Ginger Cakes	12
N. Y. Water "	7	Orange Cakes	13
Water "	7	Strawberry Cakes	14
Extra Pilot	7	Honey Biscuit	13
Pilot	5	Cream Crackers	24
Cracker Meal	5	Graham Wine Biscuit	10
Cracker Meal, ₩ doz	1 00	Graham Boston Bisc't	9
Sugar Crackers	10	Oat Meal Cakes	10
Wine Crackers	10		

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 29, 1871.

The following are the current cash prices;

Horse shoes, ₩ keg	$4 75
Mule shoes, ₩ keg	5 75
Less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes, ₩ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ₩ keg	6 00

LUMBER AFLOAT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 29, 1871.

Sawed lumber, pine, in water, ₩ M feet	$20@22
Square timber, pine, in water, ₩ cubic foot	10@11c
Hemlock timber, in water, ₩ cubic foot	5 @9c
Shingles, in water ₩ M	$4 50@5 50

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 24, 1871.

Receipts and sales of pig iron during the past week have been extremely light.

Without any change in prices to note, we have the following sales to report:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from L. S. Ore.

100 tons gray forge	$33 00—4 mos.
100 tons gray forge	33 00—4 mos.
100 tons white and mottled	31 50—4 mos.
40 tons mottled	33 00—6 mos.

Anthracite.

100 tons gray forge	32 00—60 days
30 tons gray forge	33 25—4 mos.
40 tons gray forge	33 00—4 mos.
240 tons Chickies forge, at furnace	31 00—cash.
50 tons Chickies white at furnace	29 00—cash.
500 tons white from yard	30 25—4 mos.
100 tons No. 3 forge	32 00—cash.
100 tons No. 3 forge	33 00—4 mos.

Tennessee Charcoal.

200 tons charcoal	Private terms

Hanging Rock.

50 tons No. 1 foundry	$37 50—4 mos.

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, June 30, 1871.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders in car loads, 3¾c net rates.

Discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts, full square neck, forged nuts	60 and 10 net
Plow bolts	20 and 5
Machine and square head bolts	50 and 10
Coach and lag screws, by the 100	50
Square and hexagon nuts and washers	5 c ₩ ℔ off

NET PRICES.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4¼c; ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., 4¼c; ⅝ in. diam., 4¼c ₩ ℔.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅝ in, diam., 7½c; 9-16 in. diam., 8½c; ½ in. diam., 9½c; 1c ₩ ℔ extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent. ₩ ℔, over above.

Screw Hook and Eye hinge, ¾ to 1 in. diam. 10c; ⅝ in. diam. 11c; ½ in. diam. 13c ₩ ℔ net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 7c; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8½c ₩ ℔ net.

Strap and T hinges	25 ₩ cent off.
Screw hitching rings	$6 50 ₩ 100 net.
Duck nest tuyere irons	$13 50 ₩ doz.
Cast iron washers	3½c ₩ ℔.
Bridge and roof bolts—	
1 to 2½ in. diam. over 8 feet long	₩ ℔. 4½c
1 to 2½ in. from 4 to 8 feet long	5c
1 to 2½ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	5½c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long	6c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 feet long	6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 inch, 80c net ₩ set of bolts.

5c ₩ set for each additional inch over 14 inch. All sizes and lengths made.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅜ at screw end	55c ₩ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 7-16 at screw ends	40c ₩ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box rods, narrow track, each	15c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each	16c
Single tree irons, ₩ set of 4 pieces	30c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ inch wide, ₩ set	48c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ₩ set	50c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ inch wide, ₩ set	52c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ₩ set	55c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, each	13½c
Wagon Hammer Straps, each	12c
Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 set, each, 10 ₩ cent. off.	
Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch ₩ 1,000 net	$14 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each	5 net.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch in diameter, ₩ ℔	4½
Wagon rivets, extra large and oval head, ⅜ inch diameter, all lengths, ₩ ℔	11

Tongue cap iron, same as band iron, 1¾, 2, and 2¼ inch wide, ½c ₩ ℔ over same size of band iron, net.

HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 29, 1871.

IRON AND STEEL.

Iron	3½c
Tool steel	15 c
Machinery steel	10½c
Tire steel	7 c
Cast spring steel	10 c
Cast plow slab steel	10 c
German plow slab steel	8½c

HORSE SHOES.

	Per Keg.
100 keg lots	$4 75
Smaller lots	5 00

Mule shoes $1 higher.

ANVILS.

Solid cast steel	17c
Railroad frogs	12c
Cast steel castings	
Wrought iron castings	

SMITH SLEDGES.

	Price ₩ ℔.
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24lb	32½c

DOUBLE FACED SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lb	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	32½c

STONE SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 8 to 30 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished 8 to 30 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 8 to 30 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 8 to 30 lbs	33c

COAL SLEDGES.

Cast steel plated, polished, 5 to 9 lbs	13c
Solid cast steel, polished, 5 to 9 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 5 to 9 lbs	36c

STONE MASONS' TOOLS.

Double face, cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	15c
Double face, extra cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	21c
Double face, solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	33c
Double face, solid cast steel, all polished, 3 to 12 lbs	36c

ENGINEERS' SLEDGES.

Steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	12c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	18c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	30c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	35c

SPIKE, SHIP AND RAILROAD MAULS.

Cast steel faced, polished, 3 to 10 lbs	33c
Solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 10 lbs	36c

STRIKING HAMMERS.

Cast steel plated, 6 to 12 lbs	15c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 12 lbs	28c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 12 lbs	31c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	35c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 lbs	40c

HAND HAMMERS.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	20c
Extra cast steel and pane, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	25c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	40c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 lbs	45c

CARPENTERS' HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Steel face and pane, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	30c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	35c
Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	55c

ROUND PANE HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1½ lbs	65c

MACHINISTS' HAMMERS—EXTRA STEEL AND POLISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1½ lbs	65c

PORTABLE BEAK IRON.

2 to 5 lbs	50c
6 to 10 lbs	40c
11 to 20 lbs	34c
21 to 40 lbs	26c
41 to 100 lbs	22c
Over 100 lbs	20c

WEDGES.

Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, ₩ ℔	5½c
Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, steel point, ₩ ℔	7c
Solid cast steel, ₩ ℔	8c

CROWBARS.

Steel pointed, hammered, wedge and pinch point, ₩ ℔	5c
Steel crowbars, ₩ ℔	8c
Solid cast steel, ₩ ℔	12c
Solid cast steel, all polished, ₩ ℔	25c

HARROW TEETH.

⅝, ¾ and 1 inch iron, ₩ ℔	4c
⅝ inch iron, ₩ ℔	4½c
⅝ inch steel, ₩ ℔	7c
½ inch steel, ₩ ℔	8c

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 29, 1871.

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ₩ dozen	$ 4 00
Shaker " 2, "	3 50
Hurl A " 1, "	4 00
Hurl " 1, "	3 50
Hurl " 2, "	3 25
Braid " 1, "	3 75
Braid " 2, "	3 25
Round Hurl	3 25
Plain Hurl	2 75
Western common	2 50
Broom corn, prime ₩ ton	$120
Broom corn, common, ₩ ton	90@100
Broom handles, ₩ 1,000	20@ 25
Swallow brooms, ₩ dozen	5 00

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 29, 1871.

The following are the current quotations;

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	12½c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	13 c
Fancy brands from	7 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10½@11 c
Painters' red lead	9½@10 c
Litharge	10 @10½c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4½@ 5½c

Louisville Coal Market.

June 21.—The market is firm and dealers are quoting as follows: Pittsburgh, by the barge load at 14@15c; at retail, delivered, 18c; Pomeroy at retail, delivered, 16c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, June 27.—Cattle ¼@1c lower; receipts 340 car loads against 304 last week; market inactive; sales 186 Indiana steers, 1,117 lbs, at $5 62½; from 1,268 to 1,347 lbs at $6 00; 108 Illinois, 1,196 lbs, $5 50; 20 do, 1,155 lbs, $5 90; 55 Ohio, 1,064 lbs, $5 68, and 36 Iowa, 1,028 lbs, at $5 00. Sheep—Market not opened, and prospect dull. Hogs firm but not active; sales 381, in three lots, of 241, 218 and 227 lbs. at $4 55; 275 do 228 lbs, at $4 60.

BUFFALO, June 28.—Cattle—The receipts are in excess of the demand and the market dull at ¼c decline; 379 car loads are at hand, against 349 last week; sales to-day of 861 head, as follows: 117 Ohio steers, 1,035 to 1,427 lbs, at $5 65@6 05; 16 cows, 837 lbs, $5 00; 128 Kentucky steers, 1,231 to 1,540 lbs, $6 00@6 25; 32 Missouri, 964 to 1,108 lbs, $5 25@5 50; 23 Indiana, 1,123 to 1,346 lbs, $5 56@5 90; 285 Illinois, 1,000 to 1,465 lbs, $5 20@6 37½, and 19 Texan, 1,041 lbs, $4 65. Sheep not very active. Lambs ¼c lower; supply ample but not excessive; sales 215 Indiana mixed, averaging 71 lbs, $4 50; 175 sheep, 88 lbs, $3 94; 277 do, 82 to 90 lbs, $4 03; 153 Kentucky, 104 lbs, $4 75; 529 Kentucky lambs, 62 lbs, $7 50; 620 Canada lambs, 54 to 60 lbs, $7 25@7 37½; 36 sheep, 132 lbs, $4 50. Hogs quiet and unchanged; sales 470 at $4 50@4 60.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Beeves count 7,900 for the week, and 4,300 to-day; 150 cars at Communipaw, 68 at One Hundredth street, and 66 at Weehawken. The market was rather slow, but not as depressed as yesterday. The stock nearly all sold, ranging from 8½ to 13c, mostly 11½@12½c, averaging 11½c. Texans drag at 9@10c; 10 Illinois of 6¾ cwt 11@11½c; 70 Texans of 6½ cwt $60. Cattle were generally poor, with prime droves in demand; one of 60 Kentucky, 8 cwt, sold at 12½@13c; some poor Texans won't sell.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 26,000, and a bad market for to-day; 4,300 lambs are a glut; poor sell at 6@7½c; fair to choice 8@10½c. Sheep slow at 4½@5½c; choice 6c; a car 150 lbs Michigan 4½c; a car 110 lbs Ohio 5½c.

Hogs—Receipts 29,600 for the week, 9,900 to-day; still prices advanced ⅛c, dead selling at 6@7c, living at 5@5½c.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., June 27.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 1,099; there was a reaction in the market from last week; sales of choice at $10; extra at $9 25@9 50; first quality $8 75@9; second $8@8 25; third $6 50@7 50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,658; supply larger and prices declined fully ½c; sales in lots at $3@5 each; spring lambs $3@6; veal calves $4@10.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—Cotton nominally lower at 18½@19c. Flour dull and unchanged with only a local demand; superfine western $4 75@5; XXX $6@6 50. Wheat firmer, with more doing; sample lots No. 2 red winter $1 23@1 25; strictly prime to choice white $1 32@1 40. Corn a shade better; mixed 50½@51c; white 54@55c; mixed, sacked, 58@59c. Oats quiet and weak at 50c on track and 56c sacked. Rye firm at 84@85c. Whisky steady at 91c. Coffee quiet, ranging from 15c to 18c. Sugar quiet at 9½@12c. Molasses nominal at 60@70c for plantation. Tobacco steady. Hemp dull. Bagging unchanged. Mess pork active at $15 37@15 50. Bacon stronger; shoulders 6¾@7c; sides, clear rib, 8¾, 9@9½c. Lard nominal. Hogs steady at $3 50@4. Cattle—Only a local demand, with bulk sales at $4@4 75.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—Tobacco continues active and high; sales 268 hhds; lugs $5 75@8 75; low to medium leaf $7 00@13 00. Cotton steady; middling held at 19½c. Flour in good demand and supply moderate; extra family $6 25. Wheat dull at $1 45@1 50 for choice old. Corn active and firm; shelled, sacked, 72c. Oats steady at 63c. Rye steady at $1 00. Provisions firm and demand limited, holders asking yesterday's prices. Whisky firm at 89c.

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

June 21.—The trade in pig iron has been of a very quiet character during the past week, no demand worthy of note having existed, and a reduction of $1 was effected in Tuscarawas foundry irons. Other brands remain stationary at quotations without movement, and the general feeling is decidedly dull. A large number of the mills obtaining supplies here close their fiscal year on the 30th inst., and they are unwilling to operate to any extent until after that time, in some instances have even reduced operations, and it is safe to assume that there will not be any improvement until the middle, or, perhaps, the close of next month. Two lots, in all about 150 tons, of Scotch iron have arrived during the week, and are offered at $37 00@38 50 from store. The total receipts for the week were 1,053 tons; shipments 420 tons.

Merchant bar continues to move steadily at the rates reported two weeks since.

Nails are firm and active at quotations. The reductions reported previously are believed to be but temporary, dealers feeling confident that a recovery will soon be noted.

Scotch Pig	$00 00@00 00	3 mos.
Tuscarawas (soft Foundry) #1	37 00@37 00	4 mos.
" " B1	35 00@36 00	
" " #2	34 00@35 00	4 mos.
Lake Superior Charcoal, #1 and 2	37 00@38 00	4 mos.
" " #3, 4 and 5	39 00@40 00	4 mos.
Anthracite Foundry #1	36 00@37 00	4 mos.
Lake Sup. (Bituminous coal) #1	36 00@37 00	4 mos.
" " #2	34 00@35 00	4 mos.
Black River Charcoal #1 and 2	38 00@39 00	4 mos.
" " 3, 4 and 5	40 00@42 00	
Salisbury (for car wheels) #3 & 4	64 00@	3 mos.

The movements of ore at this point during the past week have been as follows:

Receipts, tons	14,939
By Atlantic and Gt. Western R. R., tons	4,640
By Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R., tons	4,980
Total	9,620

IRONTON.

The market is without any change, prices remaining, as far as we have been able to ascertain, the same as last week:

Foundry hot blast No 1	$34 00@36 00
Foundry hot blast No 2	33 00@35 00
Mill hot blast	32 00@34 00
Cold blast, carwheel	56 00@63 00
Bituminous Belfont	33 00@35 00
Bituminous Ashland	33 00@35 00

Both rolling mills are running single turn, with a considerable number of orders to be filled. The foundry and machine shops are busily engaged in turning out stoves and machinery to fill orders. Nails are in demand at card rates. Grant furnace is so arranged that she can either make hot or cold blast iron with but little inconvenience. Belfont will soon blow out, so as to make the necessary changes to double its capacity. We stated a few weeks since that Olive Furnace was making fifteen tons of iron per day. Mr. William Campbell, the foundryman, in a letter to a friend in this city, says that "the furnace is now turning out sixteen and two-thirds tons of No. 1 foundry iron per day," or one hundred tons per week as the furnace does not run on Sunday.—*Journal.*

NEW YORK.

June 24.—The market for Scotch pig has been rather quiet since our last, but as the recent sales have materially reduced the stock, prices are a trifle firmer; we quote Eglinton at $31, Glengarnock $34, Gartsherrie $42 50 and Coltness at $34. There has been an active demand for American, and sales have been made of 17,000 tons No. 2 ex. Lehigh and Gray forge, season delivery, at the furnaces, at a price equal to $32@33 delivered here, the market closing firm at $34@36 for No. 1 and $32@34 for No. 2. Wrought scrap continues in request, and sales have been made of 200 tons No. 1, ex. ship, at $40 currency, and 300 do. from yard, at a private price. English rails continue in demand, and we notice further sales of 1,500 tons, 56 lbs, at $56 gold, and 1,700 do on private terms. American are quiet but steady at quoted rates. Refined bar continues quiet and nominally unchanged, and is likely so to remain until after the meeting of makers next month. We heard of no further sales of Russia sheet, the market for which remains firm; 13c gold is asked for Nos. 13 and 14. The following figures are from S. W. Hopkins & Co.'s circular:

LONDON, June 8, 1871.

EXPORT OF RAILS FROM GREAT BRITAIN FOR FIVE MONTHS ENDING MAY 31.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
To United States, tons	141,634	150,980	199,865
To Russia	52,714	77,466	34,138
To British India	39,132	87,092	25,064
To all other countries	96,265	121,697	114,042
Total, tons	329,745	437,235	373,139
Pig Iron to United States	54,820	41,498	78,027

—*Price Current*

PHILADELPHIA.

June 24.—The market continues active with a fair demand for the whole product, of which comparatively little is offering in market, much of it being absorbed in the completion of furnace orders. No. 1 Foundry is scarce and very firm at $35. Sales of 7,500 tons No. 2 at $32, and 7,500 tons No. 2 extra at $33, for New York delivery, by the Thomas Iron Company; 550 tons No. 1 at $35; 300 tons No. 2 at $33; 300 tons Gray Forge at $32, by the Crane; 300 tons white on private terms, said to be $27.

Manufactured Iron—Bar is dull here, but the mills have had fair orders. Rails are active for foreign and in small stock. American are without change, with some orders pending for light weights for narrow gauge roads. Scrap is worth $33@41. Old rails are firm, with arrivals of 1,450 tons for the week, principally sold to arrive.

Scotch pig is held firmly, and the market is fairly active; sales of 500 tons No. 1 at $32@33 ₩ ton.

Blooms are steady at $90@95 for charcoal.

Nails sell at $4 75 ₩ keg.

Anchors and chains are in light request, with sales of the former at 7¾c, and the latter at 5½c ₩ ℔.—*Price Current.*

BOSTON.

June 24.—The market for pig iron exhibits no new feature. The receipts of foreign have been quite liberal of late, but with a slightly improved demand for foundry purposes, former prices are maintained. The relatively high cost of the domestic article, compels manufacturers to substitute the imported as far as possible, in connection with old iron. The margin of importers is quite small at current invoice rates.

American iron continues scarce and high, notwithstanding the production has been resumed on a moderate scale. The stocks at shipping points are unusually small; most of the furnaces have contracts for all they can make for several months to come, and the demand is likely to keep ahead of the supply during the balance of the season.

Manufactured iron of all descriptions is firm; the supply of domestic products is quite limited, and the demand fair for most leading and seasonable articles.

Scotch pig is in fair demand and unchanged, with sales of leading brands No. 1, in small lots, at a range of $32 50@36 per ton, including Gartsherrie at $35@35 50 and Coltness at $35 50@36. American is scarce and firm, with sales of yard lots at $35@38 per ton for the different numbers, including No. 2 extra at $36@36 50, and good brands No. 1 at $37 50@38. Charcoal pig is selling at $45@55 per ton, as to brand. Bar iron is dull, and prices for all sizes are without change. We note sales of English common at $70@75, and refined do at $77 50@85 per ton. Rails are in active demand, with sales of foreign, on the spot, at $57@58 per ton, gold, for English; American are firm at $73@75 per ton, currency.—*Bulletin.*

CINCINNATI.

June 27.—We have have nothing new to record of the market for pig iron. The demand for all descriptions was light, but prices were maintained. Manufactured is in but moderate request. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON PER TON.

No. 1 foundry	$36@37	No. 1 mill	$33@34
No. 2 foundry	34@35		

COLD BLAST PIG IRON PER TON.

Missouri	$45@48	Car-wheel	$55@60

STONE COAL PIG IRON PER TON.

Foundry	$34@36	Mill	$30@33

BLOOMS PER TON.

Charcoal	$90@95

SCRAP IRON PER 100 LBS.

Cast	$1 25@1 40	Wrought	$1 50@1 60

BAR IRON.

Common ₩ ℔	3¼@3½	Charcoal	4¼@4¾

SHOES PER KEG.

Horse shoes	$5 25@5 75	Mule shoes	$6 25@6 70

NAILS.

The market has not changed essentially. There is only a moderate business doing. We quote:

10d to 60d	$4 25@4 35	3d	$5 75@5 85
8d to 9d	4 50@4 60	2d	6 75@6 85
6d to 7d	4 75@4 85	3d, f. b	7 00@7 10
4d to 5d	5 00@5 10	Cut spikes	4 50@4 60

—*Enquirer.*

ST. LOUIS.

June 19.—The shipments up the Ohio are virtually at an end for this season; the river is so low that heavily laden boats or barges are prevented from navigating it. We can hear of but little doing in this market, as is also our information from other sources. Below are the quotations of this market:

Pig Iron—Charcoal.

Hot Blast No. 1	$38 00@40 00
Hot Blast No. 2	37 00@38 00
Hot Blast No. 3	36 00@37 00
Iron Mountain Ore	5 50@
Cold Blast	50 00@

Bituminous Coal—Hot Blast.

	At I. M. Depot.	At Furnace.
Foundry No. 1	$34 50@	34 00@
Foundry No. 2	33 00@	32 50@
No. 1 Mill Iron	31 00@	30 50@
White Mottled	29 00@	28 50@

TERMS: Note at four months, or discount at rate of 1 per cent. per month for cash or shorter time. Above prices are for lots under 50 tons; over 50 tons and under 200 tons, 50c off; over 200 tons $1 00 off.—*Journal of Commerce.*

June 26.—This trade has been light for the past week, and the dealers complain of dull times; there is no new feature in the trade; an announcement that the river was rising at Pittsburgh, in the early part of the week, revived the holders of iron here, as they hoped to get rid of some of the stock, but later advices report the Ohio at a stand still, and the probabilities are that no permanent improvement will take place before the fall. Below is the table of prices:

Pig Iron—Charcoal

Hot blast No. 1, ₩ ton	38 00@40 00
Hot blast No. 2	37 00@38 00
Hot blast No. 3	36 00@37 00
Iron Mountain ore	5 50@
Cold blast	50 00@

Bituminous Coal—Hot Blast.

	At I. M. Depot.	At Furnace.
Foundry No. 1	$34 50@	$34 00@
Foundry No. 2	33 00@	32 50@
No. 1 mill iron	31 00@	30 50@
White mottled	29 00@	28 50@

TERMS: Note at four months, or discount at rate of 1 per cent. per month for cash or shorter time. Above prices are for lots under 50 tons; over 50 tons and under 200 tons, 50c off; over 200 tons $1 00 off.—*Journal of Commerce.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 28, 1871.

FLOUR—More active but unchanged.

WHEAT—No 2 spring firmer; closed at $1 28; this afternoon dull but unchanged.

CORN—No 2 mixed steady, closing at 54c; this afternoon dull but unchanged.

OATS—No 2 quiet and ½c lower; closed dull at 48½c.

RYE—No 2 stronger at 86@87c.

BARLEY—No 2 nominal at 73@75c.

HIGHWINES—Held at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork closed at $14 75. Lard 10¼c for July. Dry salted meats firm; shoulders 5¼@5¾c; short ribs 7¾@7⅞c.

HOGS—Active at $3 90@4 20; receipts 9,000; shipments 5,000.

CATTLE—Quiet at $3 25@5 87.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Cotton active and advanced; middling upland 20¼c. Flour dull and unchanged; superfine western and State $5 50@5 70; common to good extra $5 85@6 10; good to choice $6 10@6 70; white western extra $6 70@7 10; Ohio extra $6 00@6 75; St. Louis $6 10@9 00. Rye flour and cornmeal steady. Whisky firm at 92@92½c. Wheat firm; spring No 1 $1 50@1 51; No 2 $1 48@1 49; red and amber $1 56@1 58; white western $1 65@1 70. Rye, barley and malt dull. Corn steady; inferior and common western mixed 70@72c; good to choice 72½c; yellow 73½@74c. Oats heavy; western 64@65c; Ohio 65@68c; choice white 67@70c. Hay steady; shipping $100; retail $125@150. Hops dull; State 9@13c; western 7@10c. Leather active at 26@29c; Orinoco 24@27½c. Wool active and firm; extra Ohio 65c; unwashed 42@44c; pulled 54@57c; tubbed 66c; California spring clip 40@46c. Coffee dull but unchanged; Rio 13@15½c. Sugar firm; Cuba 9@9¾c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice 9½@9¾c. Crude petroleum 14¾c; refined 25¾@25¾c. Pork firm; mess $15 00; prime pork $12 00@13 00; prime mess, new, $12 50@13 00; July $15 00@15 12½; August $15 30; September $15 50. Beef quiet; mess $10@14; hams $20@21; prime mess and India $20@25. Cut meats and middles steady and unchanged. Lard quiet; prime steam 9¾@10⅛c; kettle dried 10⅛c; October 11¼c; November 10¾c. Western butter 10@21c; State 20@31c. Cheese 10@12½c.

LATEST.—Flour dull and drooping at $5 90@6 25 for shipping extras. Wheat firm; red and amber $1 55@1 58. Oats dull; Western 64@65c. Pork steady. Lard steady; August 12c. Eggs quiet at 17½@18c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 20c. Flour firm; family $6 40@6 65. Wheat buoyant but unsettled; but little offered, and No 1 red winter held at $1 45; millers offer $1 40. Corn steady at 58c. Rye steady at 90@95c. Oats steady. Barley dull and nominal. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil dull but unchanged at 89c. Lard oil quiet and weak at 75@78c. Eggs scarce and firm at 17c. Butter scarce and firm as regards choice at 21@23c. Cheese dull and drooping; factory 11@11½c. Provisions firm; mess pork nominally $15 00. Lard—prime kettle rendered 10c. Bulk shoulders 6c; sides nominally 7⅞@8⅛c asked. Bacon—sales shoulders in the jobbing way at 6½@6¾c; sides, clear rib, 8⅞c; sides clear 9c. Hams; sugar cured, firm at 14½@15½c. Hogs scarce and firm at $4 40@4 70. Whisky active and advanced to 88½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 28.—Flour quiet but unchanged. Wheat steady; amber Michigan 12c higher at $1 65@1 70; No 1 red $1 40@1 41; rejected do $1 30. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed 58½c; low do 57½c; yellow 59c; Michigan 58c. Oats d active and advanced; No 1 58½c; Michigan 56c. Lake freights very dull at 3½@3½c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113@113⅛.

NEW YORK, June 28—P. M.

MONEY

Abundant at 3 ₩ cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 110⅛.

GOLD.

Gold is strong and higher, opening at 112⅞, closing 113@113⅛. Higher prices are predicted and shipments continue heavy. Loans were made at 1 per cent. Clearings $27,000,000. Exports to-day at about $350,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments are strong and higher, the advance in gold having assisted the rise. Proposals are at the Treasury to purchase $2,649,300 at from 111.85 to 112.49, and awards were made on $1,000,000 at 111.85 to 111.87.

Coupons, 1881	[illegible]	5-20s, 1867	115⅜
5-20s, 1862	113⅛	5-20s, 1868	115⅜
5-20s, 1864	112	10-40s	110⅞
5-20s, 1865	112	Currency 6s	115
5-20s, 1865, new	115⅛		

STATE SECURITIES.

State securities dull, but unchanged.

Missouris	96⅞	Virginias, old	63⅛
Tennessees, old	72	North Carolinas, old	46⅛
Tennessees, new	72⅛	North Carolinas, new	26⅛
Virginias, new	73		

STOCKS.

The stock market opened dull and weak. The bears soon commenced their hammering, and ran prices down from 1 to 2 per cent., but as has been the case the past few days, the market reacted as soon as the bears stopped offering them down. The bulls seem to be waiting quietly for the bears to put out their short sales. The most active stocks have been Ohios, Reading, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Western Union and Union Pacific. It is probable that the market will remain dull till after the 4th of July, when an advance throughout the whole list is anticipated by the bulls, as they say the market is largely oversold, and they can advance prices whenever they choose. The market closed firm.

W. U. Telegraph	58⅛	Rock Island	110⅛
Quicksilver	11	N. J. Central	110⅛
Mariposa	4	St. Paul	59⅞
Preferred	6⅛	Preferred	79⅛
Adams Express	80	Wabash	57⅛
Wells-Fargo Express	45	Preferred	79
Amer'n Express	53	Fort Wayne	98
United States Express	53	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	41⅛	Preferred	56
New York Central	96⅛	Chicago and Alton	119⅛
New York Cent. Scrip	91⅛	Preferred	121
Erie	28⅛	Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛
Preferred	[illegible]	Cleve., Col. and Cin	88⅛
Harlem	125	Burlington and Quincy	155
Preferred	135	Lake Shore ex div	107⅛
Reading (ex div.)	109⅛	Illinois Central	135⅛
Michigan Central	120⅛	Union Pacific	30⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	116⅛	Central Pacific Bonds	102⅛
Northwestern	72⅛	Union	91⅛
Northwestern Pref'd	88⅛		

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 28.—There is little or no change to notice in this department of trade. Business on the whole is quiet, but available stocks offering are small and prices favor sellers. Printing cloths are in light stock, and engaged extensively ahead far into next year, at 7⅛@7⅜c for standard cloths. Prints are only moving slowly at 10½@10c, but dark will open from 10 to 12c. Heavy brown sheetings in light stock, and firm at 12½@13c for best brands, while light fine sheetings command 11½@12c. Heavy brown drills in limited demand but firm at 13@13½c for standard. Best makes bleached muslins have not been advanced as yet, but are sold up close, while medium low to good brands are firm at an improvement. Canton flannels having been placed freely, are now in light supply, and all leading makes firm at our recent prices. All classes of woolen goods adapted to autumn sales, are held with much confidence in sympathy with the high prices prevalent for raw materials, and sales are being effected with dating bills ahead on more satisfactory rates than those recently current.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 28.—Wheat dull and drooping and 1c lower; No. 1 regular $1 33. Corn steady at 60c. Oats dull and declined to 56c. Peachblow potatoes $1.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1 28¾; No. 2 $1 42½. Oats firm; No. 2 59½c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 54c. Rye dull and unsettled; No. 1 83c. Barley dull and nominal. Freights to Buffalo 5½c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, June 28.—Cotton firmer; low middling 17½c. Bacon—clear sides 10c; shoulders 7½c; hams 12½c; sugar-cured hams 15c, packed. Lard 11½c. Corn 75c. Oats 70c. Rye 90c. Barley 65@70c. Wheat $1 35@1 50. Flour $5 25@6 00.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—Molasses—Plantation reboiled 30c. Coffee inactive at 13¾@15c.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—Cotton strong at 19½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, June 28.—Cotton quiet at 19c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, June 28.—Cotton nominal at 19½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, June 28.—Cotton firmer; good ordinary 14½@15c.

Travel in Lapland.

Chambers's Journal gives the following page from the note book of a traveler in Lapland: Quickjock wore its gravest aspect. The Lapps had come hither from all parts, to attend the service in the little church. St. John's day is their great festival, on which they commemorate the arrival of summer. The pastor had at least twenty mouths to supply with food, and every morning two boats set off with their nets to the lake for their day's supply. They would return about eleven A. M. with a large quantity of fish, but it was never too large for the consumers, who would each of them eat six pounds as easily as one pound if set before them. Nothing was ever left for the morrow. They subsist entirely on fish, milk and bread. The harmless little people pleased the travelers immensely. "There was a nice little couple," says Captain Hutchinson, "we took a great fancy to, and after much consultation, decided to our satisfaction which was the boy and which the girl. As both men and women have long hair, and neither whiskers nor beard, and dress alike in high blue cloth billycock hats, and reindeer skin coats and leggins, it is almost impossible to distinguish them. We asked them how old they were, and whether they belonged to the school. The laugh was greatly against us when we found the gentleman to be twenty-six, and the lady, his wife, twenty-four instead of fourteen and twelve, as we had settled them to be." In this lovely, living Lilliput potatoes are the size of walnuts, lamb steaks as big as larks, and a calf about the dimensions of a large cat. No doctor is within a hundred miles—for the Lapps are never ill until just before they die; and the one doctor even at Lulea is in despair at the want of patients. The effects of climate are very curious to watch. The summer had set in, and everything seemed to be growing by steam; though Quickjock lies at such an altitude that an hour's walk up any of the mountains around would bring one to perpetual snow. With the warmth come the mosquitoes, which are as troublesome to the natives as to visitors, and are prepared against by covering the tops of the chimneys with sods of earth, and kept out by never opening the windows at all, and the doors only for the indispensable amount of ingress and egress. On Sunday morning the travelers had a grand opportunity for seeing the whole of the little settlement dressed in their best. The Lapps were in their "go-to-meeting" skins and numerous beads and jewels. The Swedes were in their black cloth dress suits. "Even the children wear swallow-tailed coats and trousers; and a more comical looking creature could not be imagined than a tiny boy of four years old whom we saw airing himself with his back to the fire, his hand under his coat tails, just like the good old English gentleman all of the olden time! There are seats in the church for one hundred and fifty, but twenty persons composed the congregation. Three hours' journey from the little town is Waldi Spiket, with a conical peak, surmounting a sheer precipice of 1,000 feet, and range of snow-clad mountains rising one above the other beyond it. There is first-rate shooting to be had in the neighborhood, ptarmigan, hares, wood-grouse and dotterel; and in the lowlands in front of the village, golden-eye, widgeon, teal, scamp, velvet duck, &c. All this with nothing to pay, no lease to be asked, and nothing to be desired but an English dog! Everywhere in the forest are strange sights and strange birds, which have no fear of man, which whistle as one passes, and, though frightened for a moment at the report of one's gun, fly off for only a few yards, and then return and twitter and chirp as before." The ants in Lapland are three times as large as our common ants. Their nests are hillocks of fir sprigs and rubbish, often four feet high, the inside a mass of eggs and ants; well-beaten roads diverge from them in every direction, like the lines of railway from London in Bradshaw. "These ants," says the writer, "cross the streams and brooks by means of natural bridges. One day I was jumping over a brook, and brushed with my head and shoulders two willow branches which met over the water; in an instant I was covered with ants, which were making their way across the bridge which I had disturbed." After the travelers had sojourned for a week at the pastor's house, Capt. Hutchinson wrote a note to him in his best Swedish, inclosing bank notes for 27 shillings, for six days' board and lodging, and asking permission to remain another week. The pastor borrowed his guest's dictionary, and, although entirely unacquainted with English, concocted the following answer: "Master Captain.—Much thanks for generous paiment. Master and Mistress fain may to be here than one week! With humility. L. LÆSTADIUS."

The travelers remained a fortnight, and were sorry to take leave of all but the mosquitoes. When one reads of the glorious scenery, the splendid weather, the simple, healthful life, the innocent, friendly, honest people, and the delightful rest and isolation from the turmoil of civilized life, with entire freedom from savagery, it is not surprising to learn that the travelers turned away with reluctance from Quickjock.

ROYAL CHANGES IN QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN.—Of the persons who occupied thrones when Victoria's reign began, almost all are dead or in exile. Nicholas of Russia, Louis Philippe of France, Ferdinand of Austria, Frederick William of Prussia, Charles John of Sweden, Leopold of Belgium, William of Holland, Ferdinand of the Two Sicilies, Louis of Bavaria, Maria of Portugal, Sultan Mahmoud, Pope Gregory and others all have gone beyond that river which every breathing thing must cross, without the aid of bridge, or boat, or balloon. Don Pedro II. of Brazil is one of the few sovereigns of 1837 who survive—but he was then a child of eleven years. Isabella II., the Spanish Queen, "still lives," but she does not reign, being an exile. Mr. Van Buren, who was our President in 1837, has been dead for some years. If we look at the great changes that have taken place since Victoria became queen, we cannot fail to be struck by their number, for they include the overthrow of the Papal temporal power, the conversion of Italy from a number of small countries and foreign dependencies into a united kingdom, the loss of the European leadership by Russia, the destruction of the Germanic confederation, the defeat of Austria by Prussia, the overthrow of three branches of the house of Bourbons, the restoration of the Bonapartes in France, the creation of two French republics, the conquest of France by the Germans, the fall of Napoleon III, the recreation of the German empire under the house of Hohenzollern, the setting up of a new dynasty in Spain, the disestablishment of the Irish church, the second British reform bill, the Sepoy mutiny, the opening of China and Japan to western intercourse and influence, the gold discoveries of California and Australia, the establishment of ocean steam navigation, the creation of the electric telegraph, the conquest of Mexico by the United States, the secession war, and the abolition of American slavery and the overthrow of American slaveocratic rule, and many other strange events. Perhaps not the least remarkable of these changes is that which placed Victoria herself on the Mussulman throne of Akbar and Aurungzebe.—*The Watchman.*

MARRIED.

SHAW—SULLIVAN—On Wednesday, June 21st, 1871, at the bride's residence, by the Rev. J. W. Harrison, Mr. J. H. SHAW, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss LOUISE M., daughter of Hon. Charles C. Sullivan, deceased, of Butler, Pa.

SCHUMACHER—HERVEY—June 22, at the residence of Geo. B. Hays, Esq., near Irwin, Pa., by Rev. J. H. Conkle, of Irwin, CHARLES W. SCHUMACHER and Miss MARGARET ELLENOR HERVEY, both of Millersville, Allegheny county, Pa.

ANDERSON—TOWNSEND—At New Brighton, Pa., June 22d, 1871, by Rev. B. C. Critchlow, WILLIAM LIVINGSTON ANDERSON, of Edinburg, Scotland, and ELIZABETH B., daughter of Wm. P. Townsend.

McCONNEL—GREER—On the 22d instant, at the residence of J. Morton Hall, Rochester, Pa., by the Rev. W. F. Locke, Mr. A. C. McCONNEL, of Lincoln, Nebraska, to Miss SALLIE H. GREER, of Allegheny city.

MILLER—THOMPSON—On Thursday, June 22, by the Rev. J. N. Baird, M. G., Manchester, JOHN R. MILLER, of Philadelphia, to Miss EMMA THOMPSON, of Allegheny city.

McMILLAN—WOODS—At Roseburg, the residence of the bride's mother, Tuesday evening, June 27th, 1871, by the Rev. Dr. Bittinger, MELANCTHON W. McMILLAN, of Pittsburgh, to MARY R. WOODS, daughter of the late Rev. Andrew W. Black, D. D.

DIED.

ESTEP—On Thursday morning, June 22d, 1871, JOSEPH P. ESTEP, in the fifty fourth year of his age.

CHANDLEY—Yesterday morning, at 5½ o'clock, at Beaver Falls, Pa., HENRY CHANDLEY, formerly of Allegheny city, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

OBEY—On Friday evening, June 23d, at 6:10 P. M., JOHN OBEY, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

KERR—Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock, MARY L., wife of Benjamin B. Kerr, in the twenty-ninth year of her age.

DUMMETT—On June 23d, at 6 P. M., Mrs. CASSANDER DUMMETT, relict of William Dummett, deceased, in the eighty fourth year of her age.

BROWN—On Wednesday, the 21st inst., at New Florence, Pa., SARAH E., wife of R. H. Brown, of Cresson, Pa.

ARMOR—On Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, EDWARD WILLIAM, second son of David M. and Margaret M. Armor, aged thirteen months.

BRICKELL—On Saturday noon, June 24th, ISABELLA SHEPARD, infant daughter of John and Jane A. Brickell.

TAGGART—On Monday morning, June 26th, at 2 o'clock, Prof. JOHN J. TAGGART, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

GRAY—On Monday night, June 26, at 11 o'clock, CATHERINE GORDON LYON, wife of Hannah Gray, in the thirty-eighth year of her age.

JOHNSTON—On Tuesday, 27th instant, at Rochester, Pa., SCOVEL, youngest son of Samuel R. and Alice K. Johnston.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1871.

TERMS.

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SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT.

Every day is making it more apparent that, however hard to bear may be the present grievances of the Southern wing of the Democratic party, however alluring the prospects which the new departure holds out, and however important to success in the ensuing Presidential contest, that the Northern element shall be left unfettered in the construction of the platform and the selection of the candidates, not the slightest purpose is entertained of accepting the Amendments fully, finally, and as being beyond the possibility of repeal. We have already mentioned the fact that Mr. ALEX. H. STEPHENS has assumed editorial control of the Atlanta *Sun*. We have now his salutatory, in which he plants himself squarely upon the principles of the New York Convention of 1868, which declared the Amendments "revolutionary, null and void." While advocating obedience to these and to the laws enacted under them, during their existence, he explicitly states that the "chief object" of his journal will be to agitate "the great living issue" of State rights, in opposition to National authority, "believing that any departure" from that theory "is dangerous, if not fatal, to the liberties of the country." Mr. STEPHENS is an honest man, with some regard for his own consistency, and is not in the habit of taking up a position lightly, or yielding it without a struggle. He is cool, calculative, watchful and persistent, and has more real weight among his people than any other man in the South to-day. By way of further illustrating with what tenacity the South holds to its hope of the ultimate resurrection of the lost cause, we may cite the views of another influential journal, the Macon *Telegraph*. After stating that the "jealousy for State and local rights is even now moving," it begs that no ultimatums may be pressed on the Northern Democracy, because they "will only defeat their object by exciting Northern suspicion, irritation and alarm." What objects these are have already been mentioned. But the Columbus *Sun*, an important paper published at a central point, while desiring, above everything else, the overthrow of Radicalism, is totally opposed to the new departure, believing it not only utterly wrong in principle, but also a fatal error in policy. It lifts the same cry of State rights, but argues that by yielding in even a semblance of adhesion to the recent movement, the South "surrenders this mighty principle." We suspect it has heard TOOMBS's lecture, for in answer to its self-propounded question whether the situation is to be accepted, it declares that the word "No, will leap as loudly from the lips of millions, as the red live lightning leaps from its fiery home." These, among many other constantly augmenting evidences of a similar character, show conclusively in what mood the progressive movement is accepted in the South, where it is so fortunate as to be accepted at all. It is simply this: That the end justifies the means, and that for the sake of future triumph, they submit to temporary humiliation. Indeed, the Selma *Times*, while regretting that JEFF. DAVIS had not preferred to remain "eloquently silent *till the campaign was decided*," gives the New York *World* and the Northern Democracy to fully understand that he cannot be denounced except at the peril of the cost of Southern allegiance. "While we have conceded a great deal for harmony, *and in order to win*," it says, "we advise them to be more prudent and guarded in their strictures on the cause that we fought for and the men whom we honored as our leaders." We reiterate our oft repeated declaration that we should rejoice to see a general and hearty acceptance of the Amendments by the Democratic party. We are willing to let the dead past bury its dead, and to extend a welcoming hand to all who honestly and in good faith will lend their efforts to put reconstruction beyond the pale of hazard or discussion. But while the acquiescence which it receives is of so reluctant and suspicious a character, and the opposition with which it meets is so vast and virile, it is worse than useless to look for any valuable or desirable outcome. And it is hardly probable that the people of the country will be a party to their own defrauding.

A NEW SCIENCE.

In the last number of *Nature* there is an interesting paper on "The Scientific Value of Cheese Factories." It is possible that some of our readers may never have heard of the institution, or may have only very vague notions on the subject. For the benefit of the uninformed we may say that a cheese factory is an establishment completely furnished with all the means and appliances for making the article in the method most approved by science. All the farmers of a neighborhood every day send the milk not required for home consumption to the factory, where the amount received from each contributor is carefully recorded and converted into cheese. The cheese factory is an American invention, organized into a system in some parts of the United States about twenty years ago, and its practical results are already so important as to warrant almost as much pride as any other application of Yankee ingenuity and enterprise. In fact, it has completely revolutionized the branch of industry in question, not only in this country, but in Europe, and besides advancing an old art to perfection, it has given rise to a new science.

In the old method, each farmer or farmer's wife made into cheese the milk produced on a single farm. It is notorious that only one of them here and there ever mastered the art, and then only after long experience and many failures, the penalty for which was painfully paid by the unhappy people who ate the cheese. Even when the art was understood, it was frequently practiced amidst so much distraction from other demands upon time and attentions as to interfere seriously with good results. In the cheese factory, by applying the principles of association and co-operation constant and steady progress in improvement is insured, while the manufacture is from the beginning superintended by experts in the business. Early in the operation of the system Dairymen's Associations were formed, which held and still hold annual Conventions. The papers read and the lectures delivered at these meetings are afterwards published in Reports. Thus a vast mass of valuable knowledge concerning the manufacture has been accumulated, which systematized by continual application already constitutes what that great authority *Nature* does not disdain to denominate "the science of cheese-making." These American dairymen have not been contented to labor in the improvement of their industry by investigations and experience among themselves. Through competent agents they have made assiduous inquiries as to the manufacture of cheese in England, Holland, Switzerland, France and Italy. In consequence of these laborious exertions of the Dairymen's Association in connection, with the cheese factories, "the manufacture of dairy products has made enormous strides in America during the last ten years." The writer in *Nature* says that when the first factory was established twenty years ago, "the great bulk of American cheese was extremely poor, and for many years after it was almost unsaleable in the English market. At the present day, on the contrary, it can compete on even terms with all but the very choicest English makes, notwithstanding that it has to undergo the ordeal of a long sea voyage. The factory system, therefore, has not only improved the *average* quality of American cheese, but it has very considerably raised the standard of the choicest brands."

WE have the most satisfactory reports from the meeting of the Republican State Committee which was held at Altoona on Wednesday. It was a significant and auspicious circumstance that nearly every county in the State was represented by earnest men, who in every instance brought encouraging reports as to the prospects attending the opening canvass. Not a particle of doubt as to the triumph of the Republican party was expressed from any quarter. Major EBBETT, the Chairman, will enter in the work of the thorough organization of the State without delay, and we trust that Republicans everywhere will prepare to respond promptly to the long roll.

THE New York papers, since the absorption of the New Jersey roads by the Pennsylvania Central, are manifesting much alarm in view of the power of Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT, to whom they concede is mainly due the credit of the great consummation—for such it virtually is. A day or two ago we printed what the *Tribune* had to say on the subject, and now we have the deliverance of the *Herald*, which paper expresses the opinion that "the power of J. EDGAR THOMSON and THOMAS A. SCOTT, the two magnates of all this railroad combination over the material interests of the country, and over the politics, if they choose, is greater than that of the President of the United States." The *Herald* admits that VANDERBILT, GOULD, FISK & CO., GARRETT and others are doing their best to keep up in the race, but that, in spite of all they can do, they lag a long way in the rear. These probably are the real facts, as the case now stands, and all that can be done, it would appear, is to inquire what can we do about it? The *Herald's* reflections are as follows:

> "Out of the conflict that is coming on this question the railroad corporations will probably assume a more decided political character than they have heretofore assumed. They have not generally taken sides with one political party or another on purely political questions, except only so far as their own particular material interests have been involved But whenever the issue comes—whenever a movement shall be made to regulate their operations by government, they will fight as desperately, no doubt, as the old United States Bank did when Jackson touched it. In that event, they will, probably, become allies of the States' rights politicians. It would be their *role* naturally to oppose the exercise of power by the Federal Government, and to fall back upon the authority of the separate States in all matters of railroad legislation. Considering their immense and growing power this may become at no remote day a most exciting and stubbornly fought issue. The old States' rights party found its strength in the institution of slavery. It would be a curious turn in the political wheel to see a new States' rights party based upon the privileges and interests of the powerful railroad corporations—to see the federal consolidationists arrayed on the side of the people as against vast monopolists and great capitalists, and these monopolists trying to save their power and privileges by holding to the Democratic States' rights doctrine. Yet we think it must come to that, unless the railroads can control the government so far as to prevent the issue being made. Corporations, it has been said, have no souls, and the railroad companies are not likely to stop inflating their stock, consolidating their power and grinding all they can out of the people. As this cannot go on forever, the time must come when an issue will be made, and then will be seen, probably, new political developments and another departure for political parties."

BUSYBODIES were perhaps never so busy as the Bonapartists are just now in France. The country is literally flooded with tracts, pamphlets and journals intended and more or less adapted to aid in the restoration of the Empire. The partisans of the empire found their hopes of success upon the co-operation of the army, the clergy and the rural population. No doubt, a good many of the officers of the army and a still larger proportion of the soldiers would be pleased to see the dynasty reinstated. Marshal MACMAHON and General VINOY are both counted upon; hence the significance which attaches to the report that each of these commanders wishes to be relieved of his place in the force. Both faithful to the Emperor and yet faithful to the country, they are apparently afraid in case of a BONAPARTIST rising of being placed in a position of disagreeable embarrassment between two lines of duty. The drift of the pamphlets addressed to the army is to show that the Emperor did not of his free will determine upon war; that he was forced into it, and that its disastrous prolongation and termination were due to the proclamation of the republic. It is amazing the impudence with which Prince NAPOLEON, in his letter to FAVRE, charges the ruin of France upon him and his colleagues of the Government of Defense, while the empire is exhonorated of all blame. The clergy are appealed to in the interest of the Church. Securing the good will of the priests, the Bonapartists are pretty sure of the rustic population. Interposition in behalf of the temporal power is the bait held out to enlist the sympathy and influence of the clergy. This bait is, however, not offered directly. The plan is to work upon the French priests through the Holy Father, who in return for his assistance is promised reinstatement in his temporal kingdom. Hence, the Bonapartist agents try to persuade the Pope to remove to Corsica, of which the entire population is devoted to the empire and among whom the first decided movement for its restoration is expected to take place. Should he yield to these persuasions, and thus identify the Papal cause with Bonapartist adventure, the step would compromise the dignity of the cause to a ruinous extent. He is perhaps not likely to commit such a blunder. He may, however, advise the French clergy to use their influence in favor of the imperial reaction and thus involve ultramontanism in the horrors and odium of a civil war in France.

THE report which comes to us that an understanding by which the peace of Europe is to be preserved, has been reached by Germany, Russia and Austria, and that Italy has directed the immediate suppression of the International Society, is evidence that these governments are becoming alarmed at the power and purposes of that organization. Whether, however, the compact will have the effect of repressing the revolutionary spirit, remains to be seen. In so far as it is a precaution against insurrection of the type of the Commune, it will probably succeed, but as a protection of the privileges of royalty against the rights of the people, it must eventually fail. All over Europe the Republican element is growing more active and vigorous. Spain recently deposed a dynasty, established a liberal government, and enthroned a representative monarch, but it is still perturbed and uneasy. Simultaneously with the abridgement of Papal power in Italy, came an increase of civil and political rights, and yet in that country the agitation still progresses. France has just waded through a sea of fire and blood, while the horrible taste of the Commune is still in her mouth, and yet the latest information shows that the terrible defeat of the Paris insurgents has not broken their organization nor destroyed its venom. It is said that every nation in Europe has a branch of the International Society, whose plan it is to set aside the old order of civilized communities wherever the wild theorists obtain control. It is essentially a dangerous element, whether in Paris or elsewhere. It is also said to number a considerable membership in this country. The cause of the people, as contradistinguished from the cause of kings, is a grand and noble one, but all history shows that only through long processes, much patience and many trials, is freedom ever placed upon a sound and stable basis.

THE High Commission Treaty, although not as yet formally ratified by Great Britain, is evidently accepted by the Government of that country as an accomplished fact. The English Admiral at Halifax has received notice from the Home Government that he need make no further preparations for watching our fishermen in the Bay of St. Lawrence, and that the vessels of war now stationed in that quarter are to be recalled. Taken in connection with the fact that the depot of military supplies at Quebec is being broken up, and the stores transferred to Halifax for shipment to the mother country, it is evident that the provisions of the treaty are accepted by England in good faith, that she is determined to cultivate friendly relations with the United States by hastening to remove all possible causes of collision, and that she is gradually making preparations to let her American colonies take care of their own future, instead of encouraging them to cling to her skirts for safety, as they have hitherto been in the habit of doing. Her sense of the imminence of the danger which the treaty averted seems to grow upon her in proportion as it recedes into the past. So much for the victory of good sense over bad blood.

IF the statement that the French loan is popular in Germany be true, it possesses a peculiar significance. It could not be true unless Germany was confident of a stable government in France and future good terms between the two countries,—and it may possibly mean, also, that Germany expects to exert an influence over France favorable to future peace and development, that hereafter Germany and France are to be close allies—an idea, it may be presumed, that will be relishable to England especially. Evidently not a little hinges on this loan and the part of Germany regarding it.

A SHORT time ago we stated that Mr. CAMERON was or would be a candidate for Vice President. In confirmation of this is the fact that in Baltimore there has been formed a club for the purpose of advocating GRANT for President and CAMERON for Vice President.

THE salutary effects of protection are thus testified to by one of the principal organs of our English free trade rivals. Referring to the rapid manner in which British hardware is being supplanted in Canada by the manufactures of the United States, it calls attention to the fact that American wares are rivaling those of England in other of her colonies, as well as upon the European continent, and says:

> "The ascendancy of the Protectionist party in the States continues to operate most favorably for the manufacturing interest there, and it is no wonder that, under such *benignant auspices*, the enterprise in this direction is swelling to colossal proportions. The subject is one demanding the serious attention of our manufacturers."

This is sufficient proof of the wisdom of protecting our manufacturing interests from the dangerous competition of foreign combinations and aggregations of capital, while it fully refutes the statements of Mr. WELLS and the free traders generally, that a tariff is only a tax upon our own people. If in the infancy of manufactures it enhances for a time the cost of the wares produced, it brings about a corresponding reduction when the protection which it has afforded has enabled the manufacturer to bring his products to perfection; transferring the tax to the foreign manufacturers who need our markets for their goods. This view is also taken by the Canada journals, one of the ablest of which, in an article on the Free Trade League, declares that "it don't want any free trade in Canada," but thinks that its adoption in the United States would be "the best thing for Canada that could possibly happen," because, the costs of living and the price of labor being lower there than here, if we repealed the tariff they could establish manufacturing industries and supply us with the articles which are made by ourselves now, thereby growing rich and prosperous upon our necessities. These testimonies from over the sea and across the border, of people who are directly interested in the question, are of more value than all the free trade articles and arguments ever written or made, for there is no teacher whose lessons are so important as those taught by experience.

SOME time ago we alluded to the negotiations in progress between the Prussian and British Governments relative to the island of Heligoland, which BISMARCK greatly desires to acquire. Our telegraphic dispatches now state that the argument, hitherto peaceful and friendly, has assumed the character of sharp and heated discussion, although veiled of course by the smooth decencies of diplomatic language. It would be singular should the dispute over that island prove to be the first step toward the "German Conquest of England in 1875," as drawn in the recent famous BLACKWOOD article. Apropos of which we observe that the prophecy in question appears greatly to have pleased the ambition of the prospective victors; a reply having already been published in the shape of a letter addressed to the Emperor, in which he is recommended to invade and conquer England as did his namesakes, William of Normandy and William of Orange, pensioning off Queen Victoria, and compensating the Prince of Wales for the loss of his prospective crown by an annuity. This, the writer thinks, would "open up an era of real happiness and self-respect for the British Territories of the German Empire." This is but a paper pellet, it is true, but even the wadding of a gun will inflict a wound if you stand close enough to the weapon, and it may safely be assumed that this mocking rejoinder will not tend to allay the original irritation, which is likely to be still further increased by the serious complications to which we have alluded.

SOME of our readers may not know and may be pleased to learn that WILLIAM PENN traveled as a missionary of Quakerism in Germany in the years 1671 and 1697. One of his converts was Mr. PASTORIUS, a graduate of Strasburg and Jena, who, in 1683, came to Pennsylvania as agent of the Frankfort Land Company, and founded Germantown, where he died in 1719. Of the thirteen German families who formed the first settlement of Germantown, twelve belonged to the Society of Friends. On the 18th of April, 1688, the German Quakers of Germantown issued the first protest ever published by a Society against the slave trade. In this protest the English Quakers of Philadelphia refused to join, for prudential reasons, and not because they approved of the traffic. PASTORIUS, the founder of Germantown, was the first German schoolmaster in the United States, one of his pupils early becoming the first in Philadelphia. PASTORIUS was also the author of the first German book written in America. It treated of Saints, Popes, Bishops and Councils, and bears date Germanopolis (Germantown) 1690. This, the first German book published in the Western hemisphere, was not allowed to be circulated in Germany. PASTORIUS was a poet also, who wrote in three languages—German, English and Latin. These items, which we owe to a German antiquary of Cincinnati, may have interest for some of our readers.

IT is not often that an attack of illness in one century is made the cause of a fortune in another, yet a stroke of paralysis which prostrated WILLIAM PENN has enriched his descendants for nearly a hundred years. In 1712 that famous Quaker had nearly completed arrangements with the British Crown to sell out his proprietary rights in the colony of Pennsylvania for the sum of sixty thousand dollars. His sudden illness from the cause mentioned alone prevented him from completing the transaction. At the outbreak of the Revolution this property was held by his descendants, who followed the fortunes of the royal army. In November, 1779, the revolted colony passed an act confiscating their estates, and vesting the titles in the Commonwealth. The ousted representatives of PENN thereupon returned to their mother country, which granted them an annuity of twenty thousand dollars a year by way of indemnity for their losses, and this sum has ever since been regularly paid by the British Government, to the heirs of their blood. The latest reference to the matter was made in the English House of Commons a few days ago, Chancellor LOWE stating that the pension would not be discontinued.

The Philadelphia *Post* publishes the resolutions of the "Baltimore Grant and Cameron Club" with this comment:

> "The indorsement given Senator Cameron is not less emphatic and earnest than the indorsement of General Grant. No stronger man than Senator Cameron could be associated with General Grant for the next presidential term, and his nomination would secure an overwhelming majority in Pennsylvania for the Republican ticket in 1872."

We suggest that as this is a State election questions foreign to it should not be introduced; for if it be insisted now that the nomination of SENATOR CAMERON "would secure an overwhelming majority in Pennsylvania for the Republican ticket in 1872," it will be the privilege of those who do not think so (and we think a large body of good Republicans do not), to join issue and state their reasons. Therefore we say, let the question be kept out of the present canvass. If it is not, the fault will not lie with those who do not agree to the proposition of the *Post*. Let it be demonstrated that Pennsylvania is good for our candidates in 1872, and let them be selected afterwards.

THE latest phase of the transaction between the Pennsylvania Central and the New Jersey roads is a movement in the Philadelphia Councils looking to an injunction by that city, restraining the parties from consummating the lease, the reason urged in support of such a step being that the leasing of the New Jersey Roads by the Central would transfer from Philadelphia to New York the business which the former city now has by the leasing road, and make New York the commercial center. This is opposition from an unexpected quarter.

THE suggestion that CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS be appointed the Commissioner at Geneva for the United States is very widely approved. His long experience and perfect familiarity with the Alabama claims eminently qualify him for the position. The only objection we have seen urged is that he "is not politically sound." If the treaty and the collection of our claims under it were in any manner a party question the objection might have some force; but as it is, the only weakness in the case lies with the objector.

THE Democracy of California have nominated their present Governor, HAIGHT, for re-election, upon a platform which, while professedly accepting the situation, contains resolutions vehemently protesting against the introduction of Chinese immigrants, or the conferring upon them of any political rights and privileges. This is fighting the Fifteenth Amendment under a new form and is altogether a Haightful proceeding.

THE Republicans of Ohio appear to have had no difficulty in nominating a ticket and arranging a platform, both of which mean victory in the State this fall. Although the contest between NOYES and WADE was animated, the latter gave it up and the selection of the former was made without opposition. We conclude that the other nominations also are judicious, as is the platform, into which the "revenue reformers" did not succeed in injecting any appreciable amount of their heresy. It is said that General GRANT desired the nomination of WADE, but we conclude that this is a mere conjecture. There could not have been much of this kind of antagonism, as the convention indorsed the President and his administration heartily and with perfect unanimity. We expect confidently the Republicans will carry Ohio by a decided majority.

GENERAL EDWARD F. NOYES, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, is a one-legged soldier, in the prime of his manhood, and has a brilliant and enviable record. Entering the army at the beginning of the war, as Major of the 39th Ohio, he participated with credit and distinction in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, afterwards taking part in SHERMAN's advance upon Atlanta, losing his right foot in a desperate charge on Kenesaw Mountain. Returning to his home in Cincinnati, he was by a sort of common consent elected Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton county, acquitting himself with so much satisfaction to the people that, before his term had expired, he was selected for Probate Judge, the duties of which office he discharged equally well. In whatever position, military or civil, he has been placed, he appears always to have won respect and admiration.

THE State Republican Convention of Iowa was held on Wednesday, nominations being made for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judge of Supreme Court, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The proceedings of the Convention were marked by great harmony, and the resolutions, in the main resembling those of the Ohio platform, were adopted unanimously. Iowa is so overwhelmingly Republican that the result of the campaign does not admit of question. That State has always been proud of its immense majority, and where others have rested content with merely winning the day, Iowa has not been satisfied with less than the utter rout of her opponents, horse, foot and dragoons. The party is now as harmonious and enthusiastic as ever, and there is every probability that it will fully redeem its promise to Ohio, pledging 40,000 majority for its nominees.

THE cumulative or preferential system of voting, to which we referred some time ago, is, we observe, being discussed with considerable interest in various quarters, more particularly South Carolina and Mississippi, both of which States have heavy negro majorities. We do not propose to question the fact that minorities have rights which majorities are bound to respect, or this system of proportional representation may not be the correct one; that which strikes us as singular is, that the demand for the adoption of the system should be limited to those States alone in which the Republican element strongly predominates. It is possible that the plan might work well in Mississippi and South Carolina, but would it not operate in an equally beneficial manner in Kentucky, where Democracy had last year a majority of thirty-one thousand? Or is there a gored ox, somewhere?

JUDGE STRONG has decided that the income tax is Constitutional. His opinion, which was delivered in the United States Circuit Court, Philadelphia, Friday morning, is brief and direct. He says:

> "If it be true, as has been argued, that the income tax is a 'capitation or other direct tax,' within the meaning of the Constitution, it is undoubtedly prohibited by the first and ninth sections of the first article, for it is not 'apportioned among the States.' But I am not of opinion that it is a 'capitation or other direct tax' in the sense in which the framers of the Constitution, and the people of the States who adopted it, understood such taxes. The reasons for my opinion it would answer no good purpose for me to state at length, inasmuch as these cases will doubtless go to the Supreme Court for ultimate decision. It is sufficient for me now to state that in my judgment Congress has a constitutional right to impose all the taxes of which the plaintiffs complain, and that none of them are such as must necessarily be apportioned. With the policy of such an imposition I have, as a judge, nothing to do."

PRESIDENT GRANT has done a good thing in publicly announcing that he will in future receive no applications for appointments from any one. This will rid him of a great annoyance. His prompt and peremptory demand for the instant dismissal of Colonel THOMPSON, chief clerk in the Internal Revenue Office, who was suspected of having furnished information to VANDERBILT for a consideration, also does him credit. We hope he will follow it up by the immediate suspension of Colonel BUTLER, Consul General in Egypt, an exhaustive investigation into the grave charges alleged against him, and his prompt removal, if they are sustained by proof, as in all probability they will be. The policy which the people desire him to enforce is the policy of capacity and integrity.

THE wheat crop throughout Western Pennsylvania is reported as looking exceedingly well, and indicates a yield above the average. The heads are generally large, and the grain plump and full. In Allegheny county the wheat is almost ready for the reapers, and harvesting will begin at once, being fully ten days earlier than usual. With good weather most of the wheat will be harvested before the Fourth of July. The recent heavy rains and winds have beaten down much of the wheat, which will make it difficult and expensive to handle, but aside from this it is in prime condition, having escaped the more serious dangers of the fly, the rust, etc. When the husbandman thrives the whole country flourishes, and hence we congratulate our farmers upon their prospects for full granaries.

THE recent dropping out of the bottom of the "Jarsies" suggests the probability that the Pennsylvania Central, having bought up all that lies on the surface, has commenced tapping at the bottom. A good many people have been under the impression that Col. SCOTT was in Utah or elsewhere on the line of the Pacific Road; but the suspicion is beginning to circulate that this is only a "dodge" on his part to cover his operations "down below."

Harper's Weekly states that the credit of the Treaty of Washington is "justly due to the administration under which it was effected." Both "the suggestion of the negotiation and the appointment of the Commissioners" was the "work of the administration." This statement, if correct, as it probably is, settles an interesting question in connection with this important subject. It has been claimed in some quarters that the suggestion of a Joint Commission proceeded from England.

Prospective Fourth of July Row in Mormondom.

There is a prospect of renewed trouble at Salt Lake, arising out of differences concerning the celebration of the coming Fourth of July. The liberal and patriotic element in the city proposed measures for a grand demonstration on that day, in which Brigham Young and his satellites not only refuse to join but have resolved to celebrate as the National holiday the 24th of July, the day of Mormon independence, or anniversary of the arrival of the Latter Day Saints in Utah. All attempts at fraternization have failed. The Mormon Council replied to advances made that it "had always done this kind of thing its own way," and saw no reason for departing from that way, whereupon the patriotic or liberal party resolved upon such a turn-out on the Fourth as will, it is anticipated, perplex Brigham's soul more than the frogs of Egypt troubled Pharaoh. The "boys in blue" will parade in the streets of "Zion." Governor Woods, with his associate Federal officers, civil and military, will head the procession of the citizens, and, says a correspondent, "the starry flag will, for the first time in the history of this country [Utah] be followed by loyal citizens ever ready to defend its honor." The result of this new trouble will be to stimulate the efforts to induce President Grant to remove the present Federal officers in Utah.

STATISTICS show that Harvard—forty years ago a small local college, and regarded as denominational—has become a great national institution, and that denominationalism is at an end, from whatever cause and to whatever extent it was previously otherwise. Twenty-six per cent. of the students are from beyond New England, as out of six hundred and eight in attendance one hundred and fifty-six are from outside of the New England States. A canvass of the classes as to religious denominations shows that two hundred and eighty-three are Unitarian Congregationalists, one hundred and fifty Episcopalians, one hundred and eleven Trinitarian Congregationalists and Presbyterians, and the remainder distributed among the various denominations, including seven Roman Catholics.

ALLUDING to the renewal of Mr. Valiandigham's political youth, followed by the dreadful accident which brought him to his grave, the *Courier-Journal* quotes the passage, "Whom the gods love die young." If this saying be true our contemporary may reckon on a hundred and fifty years, at the lowest estimate.

To most of our readers the deplorable collision of the steamships Bombay and Oneida, by which so many gallant and valuable lives were lost, must be still in fresh recollection. One cause of the intense feeling excited among Americans by the affair was the exceeding unnaturalness of the conduct with which the English commander of the Bombay was charged. Among both American and English seamen of all grades promptitude in aiding one another in disaster is well known to be a point of honor, and the marine annals of both nations are full of illustrations of gallantry and self-denial in rendering such mutual services. Hence the quite general incredulity with which the charge of such monstrous misconduct against Captain Eyre was first received in this country, and the reluctance with which the charge was finally accepted as true. The sentence of short suspension from the service passed upon the delinquent commander, was regarded in this country as a punishment so slight as to be almost equivalent to an acquittal. Captain Eyre's term of suspension having expired he sailed from England in May as commander of the Peninsula and Oriental Company's Steamship, MacGregor Laird.

One of his passengers was an American clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Gillespie, to whom the prospect of making a voyage with the notorious Captain was far from agreeable. Mr. Gillespie was, however, pleasantly disappointed. In a letter which has been published, he says the Captain "referred to the Oneida disaster with evident and heartfelt sorrow as the saddest event of his life, expressing his sorrow by comparing it with the loss of his own children."

> His statement of the collision and all the attendant circumstances entirely exonerates him from censure. The whole story is too long to be rehearsed. The facts which relieved my own mind as to his guilt were the printed testimony of his pilot, who was an American; the fact of his own vessel remaining for twelve minutes after the collision before the engines were again set in motion, while the Oneida passed right on with full sail and steam; the impossibility of her lights being seen, as all she had or showed were in the forecastle, and were entirely hidden, when she passed, by her rigging. And as to the guns being fired, they were the usual signals from the coast, and were not from the vessel at all. His impression that he was the injured party, and, when his own vessel was found to be leaking badly, that it was his duty to save his own crew, this alone induced him to leave the place after waiting the few minutes above stated.
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> The whole character of the man forbids, at once, any imputation of malicious design or cruel guilt in abandoning a helpless crew to a watery grave. And however deeply, as a soldier, I may regret the loss of my brave comrades, yet I am compelled to exonerate Captain Eyre from blame in this sad disaster.

No harm is done while fair-play is favored by the diffusion of this statement. In the interest of humanity all ought to rejoice in the exculpation of Captain Eyre, and the fact that his defense of himself appears so satisfactory to a disinterested American, may serve to remove a painful impression from the minds of those who have felt aggrieved by the lightness of his punishment.

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ONLY a few days ago a collision occurred on the New York Central Railroad between a freight train and a passenger train, which could not have happened except in utter disregard of all the rules of the road. The fault is not in the rules themselves, but in the failure to enforce them. On almost every road a series of comprehensive and unmistakeable rules are laid down, for the observance of everybody, from the superin tendent down to the least important servant of the company, and if they were promptly and faithfully adhered to the list of accidents resulting from causes other than those beyond human control would be very few indeed. But so long as carelessness, negligence and delinquency are only partially punished, or not punished at all, so long incompetent and untrustworthy men will continue to put the lives of the traveling public in jeopardy. To show with what safety trains can be run under a wise system rigidly enforced, we cite the Southwestern Railroad in England. On this line the plan of what is known as "block signally," prevails. No train is ever allowed to pass a signal station until permission has been asked and obtained of the next station in advance. When the train is ready to start the fact is announced to the next station, an acknowledgment of which announcement must be received in return before the train proceeds, the danger signals being kept up until this interchange of intelligence has been completed. At each station, too, an exact record of the signal time is kept, so that, if an accident should happen, the neglect can be instantly localized and the responsibility placed upon the proper authorities. The result of this method has been, that while during last year over a hundred and twenty accidents occurred on English railroads, there has not been even a minor accident on the Southeastern for more than three years, the exemption being confessedly due to the rigid enforcement of the plan we have described.

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THE Russian language is said by writers of distinction to be one of the richest and most beautiful in the world. Singular as it may seem to those who have seen the printed words without any knowledge of their pronunciation or meaning, the language is soft and agreeable in sound, while it is without the defect of the Italian of being too effeminate; it also contains many words that express the same ideas. There is very little national literature in Russia, but we are told that if ever a Sclavonic Milton or Shakespeare arise, he will find an inexhaustible treasure in his native tongue wherewith to express his thoughts. The Russian alphabet has twenty-six letters, of which a great number are vowels, many of them purely Greek characters. Scholars find no little similarity between Russ and Greek, and the Highlanders see in it a resemblance to Erse. In printing the language with Roman letters, those words which appear to be spelled with so many consonants, merely contain letters of which we have not the equivalent—shtch, ez, tab, etc., are each expressed in Russian by a single character. Proper names have, as with the ancient Greeks, a termination denoting parentage; vitch, for the males and ovna for the females. Thus, Demitri Ivanovitch means Demetrius, the son of Ivan; Cleopatra Ivanovna, Cleopatra, the daughter of Ivan, and so on.

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COMMUNICATIONS from General Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, who has for some time been in London on business connected with the negotiation of the new loan, are said to have been received by the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that the securities in question are not regarded with favor in the European money markets. It had been expected that General Spinner would be able to give a decided impetus to transatlantic subscriptions, which would doubtless have had the effect of stimulating investment on the part of our own capitalists. The new French loan, however, offered at 82.50, payable in seventeen instalments, which is said to be rapidly winning its way into European favor, appears to militate against the success of our own. Other circumstances have probably also operated against it. Mr. Boutwell therefore proposes to call in some twenty millions of Five-twenties of the issue of 1882, which are principally held by foreign capitalists, a large proportion in Germany, the holders to have the privilege of exchanging them for the new five per cents. By this this movement the Secretary hopes to relieve the market and attract the attention of capitalists to this investment. A considerable number of experienced financiers are reported as being sanguine that the plan will enable the Secretary ultimately to negotiate the entire loan of two hundred millions at home.

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UNLESS the whole story is a canard, somebody whose name is Drake would seem to be in a swimming way to a duck of a fortune. Sir Francis Drake, whose pond was the great salt seas, is said to have left the nest-egg of his immense wealth in direct entail to his male descendants, according to the English law of primogenture, but this entail appears to have been violated over a hundred years ago, whereby the property was diverted from the legal heirs to a female branch of the family two removes distant. This made ducks of the drakes, and muddled affairs greatly. It seems, moreover, that a number of the old buccaneer's descendants swam across the Atlantic a long time ago, settling down in New Hampshire and New Jersey. The Jerseyites and Hampshireites are now engaged in determinging which has the priority of claim to the nice little property of one hundred and twenty-five millions, that being the estimated value of the same. About fifteen hundred of them met in New York the other day to compare notes, and a pretty time they must have had in diving into the deep waters of the past. They fished up nothing, however, except the inability to count the disentailed Drake of 1740 among their ancestors. It is very problematical whether they will ever feather their nest with a farthing's worth of the ancient mariner's property, but it ought to be a great source of satisfaction to know that their plumage is of the genuine kind.

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IN New York city, after the first of July, dealers in kerosene are to be licensed by the Commissioners of the Fire Department. As showing the extent of the business in this oil in that city, it is stated that twenty-three dealers in it have been found in one block. Only one of them could afford to take out a license. The competition was so great that some of them adulterated the oil they sold in order to undersell their neighbors, making it both unsafe and comparatively worthless. Nearly one-tenth of all the fires in the city during the past year arose from the use of dangerous kerosene, and if by regulating the trade life and property can be made any safer, there will be reason to rejoice in the innovation.

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THE leasing of the New Jersey railroads by the Pennsylvania Central continues to be the subject of discussion. A "Stockholder," in a Philadelphia paper, concludes an earnest protest against the arrangement as follows: "It may, therefore be asserted with entire confidence that the works of the New Jersey companies—now at the lowest estimate worth $40,000,000—will in 1880 be worth $80,000,000. This fact alone of itself should be sufficient to satisfy every intelligent stockholder that it would be a bad bargain to surrender to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for ten per cent. *on less than one-fourth what the works of the United Companies will be worth ten years hence.*"

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PITTSBURGH should have the building of them. The long mooted subject of decreasing the price of transportation of cotton on the Mississippi river, by establishing a line of iron barges, is about to be tested in practical operation. Last Thursday a number of New Orleans factors, brokers, and others connected with the cotton trade, held a meeting and subscribed three hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of organizing a company to carry out the object in view. A committee was appointed to inquire and report upon plans and estimates of adaptability and costs.

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THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* turns from the weighty matters of the Kentucky canvass, to indulge in a sneer at the New England young lady who recently led her father's cow through the principal street of the village, she having been promised it as a gift in the event of her doing so. We can see in this nothing for satire or censure, and we have no doubt that the "elegantly attired daughter" would for a sufficient consideration, even undertake to lead a calf through the same thoroughfare. Let our contemporary send its "witty" writer to Northampton, that the matter may be tested.

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FOR some time past, on an average of twice a week, the newspaper mail, westward bound, has failed through negligence at Harrisburg. Through the efforts of Postmaster Stewart here the matter was placed in the hands of a special agent of the Postoffice Department, and we are glad to be able to say that a speedy remedy will be applied. Those who have been disposed to visit the dereliction on the Pittsburgh Postoffice should know that, so far from this being the fact, Colonel Stewart has spared no pains to have the mistake remedied.

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THE President of the Baltimore Grant and Cameron Club is Mr. Samuel S. Blair, who is also President of one of Mr. Cameron's Southern railroads. In this connection it is said that Mr. Cameron is anxious to arrange for Mr. Sumner's support by resigning in his favor the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A singular case of cerebral affection has occurred at Somerville, Mass. A lad named Dickenson suddenly disappeared from his home, but returned two days after in an exhausted condition. He stated that after indulging in vigorous play with the other boys, and while his body was heated, he went into the water to swim. The next day he went to school, feeling ill, and remembered nothing more until he found himself in Manchester, N. H. When his senses had returned he started homeward, and walked all the way. His shoes and stockings were worn out. He is now in a serious condition from fatigue and fever. The danger of bathing when heated should induce great caution.

In the London dog-show this year is exhibited a mastiff of a breed reputed to be the purest and oldest of ascertained pedigree in England. It is descended from ancestry said to have been in the possession of Sir Percy Leigh—from whom the ancient family, still seated in Cheshire, Leigh of Lyme, is descended—who in 1415 was saved, when lying apparently dead on the field of battle at Agincourt, by his mastiff; $5,000 was the price put upon this beast of noble lineage. Amongst other interesting animals is Lady Emily Peel's (wife of Mr. Robert, and sister of the Duchess of Wellington) Russian dog, whose parents were presented to her by the Czar; a magnificent Cuban mastiff, bearing the scars received in a bear fight, and a live toy terrier, so precious that he was exhibited under a glass case.

At Moscow, Russia, a project has been broached for celebrating next year the two hundredth anniversary of Peter the Great's birth by a grand national musical festival, to be divided into two principal parts. It is proposed that the first part shall consist of a competition between Russian composers and the performance of occasional pieces, or pieces written expressly for the occasion. The second part will be a kind of musico-ethnographic exposition, at which the different races belonging to the Russian empire will execute in their respective national costumes pieces of popular music, vocal and instrumental. The government has signified its intention of contributing one hundred thousand roubles toward the enterprise.

A Paris photographer has turned his forced leisure (during the siege) to account by getting up a sort of rogues' gallery of the members of the Paris Commune. The collection has been sent to the chiefs of police throughout France, with a detailed *signalement* of the illustrious subjects. Little did the chiefs of the insurrection think, when they sat for their portraits to be transmitted to posterity, that they would be devoted to such base uses as the gratification of the curiosity of vulgar thief-catchers. After all, political glory, like other distinctions, is relative. The memory of the originals of these portraits will always be sure of preserving a place in the Pantheon of celebrities, though the classification may not be exactly what they aspired to.

A singular freak of lightning occurred at Newburyport, Mass., last week. A lady while walking out during a thunder storm felt a shock of electricity which momentarily numbed her, but, recovering almost instantly, she continued her walk home. On arriving there she found that the lightning had actually struck a fold of her black alpaca dress, near the ground, where it was wet by the shower, and had scorched the edge of the fold and then leaped off to the wet ground. The burned piece of the dress was cut out and preserved as a curiosity. The electric fluid burned a streak about eight inches in length, and on its edges the peculiar zigzag course of the flash was as clearly defined—burned into the fabric—as seen painted on a black cloud in a thunder storm. The surrounding cloth having been dry at the time of the occurrence, and consequently a non-conductor, was unharmed.

An instrument has been invented that marks "the ebb of time," showing how many minutes there are prior to any event. If placed in the postoffice it reads: "Mails open in thirty minutes;" one minute later it reads, "in twenty-nine minutes," then in twenty-eight, and so on. At a railway station it reads: "This train leaves in ten minutes," then in nine, etc., and when the index reaches 0 the train starts. Thus, any passenger, on entering a station, knows just how much time he has for getting tickets, checks, a newspaper, and a seat, without consulting a watch or a clock to ascertain the hour of the day.

The semi-annual interest on the public debt, due July 1, amounts to over $28,000,000.

Complaints of bankers and others, that remittances of mutilated currency, believed to have been correct when forwarded for redemption, have been subject to unjust deduction for alleged shorts, and intimations of gross carelessness or dishonesty on the part of Treasury officials, are believed to be unfounded, from the following facts, officially obtained: Every package of currency received for redemption is delivered, seals unbroken, to the lady who is to count it, and who breaks the seal and counts the package in the presence of other clerks, and in case of the discovery of any considerable discrepancy, one of them is called upon to verify the count. The notes are then cut in two by machinery, one being sent to one office and the other to another for recount. Any mistake discovered in either of the latter offices is at once traced by means of the name on the wrapper that surmounts the notes to the counter in the Treasurer's office, who is required to make good all shorts and counterfeits discovered in money counted by her. Any counter habitually reporting "shorts" would give rise to suspicions of dishonesty.

The Russian journals direct attention to a circumstance which occurred in November last, but notwithstanding its importance, passed almost unperceived in consequence of the absorbing interest of the war between Prussia and France. The event in question was the opening of a telegraphic line ten thousand versts (five-eights of a mile each) long, from St. Petersburg to the mouth of the Amour and to Vladivostok—from the Baltic to the Japanese seas. Europe is thus placed in direct communication with the Pacific, and will soon be with Shanghai, Hong Kong and the other Chinese ports. The idea was first started in 1854, by Mr. Schaffner, an American, but was not commenced until January, 1861. The accomplishment of this immense work has thus occupied ten years.

A statue of Shakspeare will be placed on the foundation prepared for it in Central Park, New York City, to-day, the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of the immortal bard. The statue is of bronze, colossal in size, and will stand on a pedestal of variegated marble. It represents Shakspeare in a contemplative attitude, the head inclined forward, the right hand clasping a closed volume. The model was cast in Philapelphia, and it is said to be happily manifest that henceforth no necessity will exist for sending statues by American artists to be cast in the foundaries of Europe. The Hon. Demas Barnes, who donates the bust to the Park, will make the presentation speech, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver the oration.

The unpleasant disease known as the ague is raging to a considerable extent in New York City. Some of the worst cases are on the highest grounds, in Fifth avenue and elsewhere. It is, in fact, worse in the city than in any of our suburban or country towns, except, perhaps, portions of Westchester county. In some places in Westchester county property is almost unsalable on account of the prevalence of fever and ague.

The recent grand jury of the United States Court, at Trenton, New Jersey, was a decidedly heavy one, the twenty-four men of which it was composed weighing in the aggregate over three tons, 6,491 pounds, an average of a little more than 270 pounds for each man. The heaviest pulled down the scales at 425 pounds, and the lightest at 160. The foreman stood six feet eight inches in his shoes. The Judge assigned the jury a chamber on the ground floor, fearing to trust them in an upper room in consequence of the weakness of the supporting beams.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has received a proposition to sell the Trinity Church property, New York, for $25,000,000. The proposal comes from parties claiming that the estate belongs to the Government, under the terms of the treaty of peace of 1783.

The Secretary of the New York City Mission has compiled from the latest returns in hand the receipts of the various religious and benevolent societies and institutions in that city during the past year. The leading national societies report contributions aggregating $6,466,767, and local societies about $2,500,000. The most conspicuous examples of giving have been in connection with the Presbyterian Church, whose members have raised for special objects, and for the regular benevolent causes, an aggregate of $10,000,000.

A Convention of the Ancient of Foresters was held in New York a few days since, for the purpose of forming a code of laws for the guidance of Forestry on this continent. Delegates from all parts of the country were present. There are said to be 376,663 members in good standing throughout the order, 7,671 honorary members, and 12,282 juvenile Foresters; that the order had a capital of $63,746 75 in gold. The returns from New York and Brooklyn show that in this united district there are 16 courts, 894 financial members, 19 honorary members and a capital of $6,550. The first court was started in this city in June, 1864. In Great Britain five life boats have been established by the voluntary contributions of the members and placed off the coast, and it is proposed that subscriptions be raised for that purpose in this country.

The sinking of the bottom of the Morris and Essex canal, and land adjacent, in Warren county, New Jersey, is believed to have been occasioned by the earthquake on Sunday night last, the shock of which was distinctly felt in that region.

A New York paper says it is quite a noticeable fact that a very much larger number of people are visiting Europe this summer than in former years, Among the departures are a large class of lawyers, physicians, and other professional and business men, who care not so much for a tour in Europe as they do to get away from business cares. They dismiss the "wild turmoil of this wearisome life" from their minds as soon as they walk the gang plank of the steamer. In many instances people return by the same steamer which took them out. The Atlantic is about as good a "watering place" or summer resort as can be found, and the expenses while on board a steamer are about the same as it would cost to live at Saratoga, Niagara Falls, Newport or any of the fashionable resorts. There is comparative little going to Europe on business this season.

The Superintendent of Buildings of New York city complains that heretofore in the absence of any real test of iron beams and girders used in the construction of houses, contractors have frequently furnished very defective articles. When their castings are full of blow-holes they putty them up with a composition made of iron filings, and elaborately paint them to conceal the weakness. A new law, authorizing the hydraulic test, will prevent the repetition of this dangerous negligence or trickery.

The total number of physicians who paid taxes to the Government for the year ending April 30, 1871, was 49,798. Of these there were regular or allopathic, 39,070; homœopathic, 2,961; hydropathic, 133; eclectic, 2,860; miscellaneous or not classified, 4,770. These figures prove that the number of physicians in the United States, of each class, has been overestimated very considerably in recent controversies, and especially the number practising the homœopathic system, which has been asserted to be 10,000. The larger proportion of the unclassified are believed to be of the "regular" school. A list has been made which gives the name and postoffice address of every one of the 49,798 doctors. If the correctness of these figures is questioned, then it must be explained why those not enumerated have not paid the tax which the law imposes upon them.

Copper and nickel coins are now being forwarded to the Philadelphia mint for redemption at the rate of $3,000 per day, with an average daily increase, and up to Saturday last over $250,000 had been redeemed.

A new patent electric car brake, claimed to be in advance of the Westinghouse brake in respect to simplicity, was successfully tested last week on the Providence and Worcester Railroad. Each car is furnished with a three-cup battery, placed under the seats, entirely out of sight. Two cords, similar to the common bed cord, one dark and the other light, pass through the train connecting with the engine, thus placing the entire train under control of the engineer. One cord puts on the brakes and the other lets them off. Each car is independent of the other, and each can be operated by a single movement. The train running between Providence and Woonsocket, at a rate of over forty miles an hour, broke up in nineteen seconds. The cost of maintaining the batteries is very slight, as they require to be changed only twice a month.

The water of the Potomac has a fish-oil taste, and Washington City papers are urging the board of health to ascertain the cause, the general health of the citizens having been seriously affected. It is thought the reservoir mains have become choked up with decaying fish.

A Prussian engineer has invented a machine which will manufacture ice without chemicals, merely by compression and expulsion of air. The specimen machine, now at New York, can turn out two tons of ice a day, and the capacity can be increased to twenty-five tons more.

Chicago, not to be outdone in any enterprise, says the *Journal*, has undertaken to give a literary festival and banquet on the 15th of August next, in honor of the one hundredth birthday of Sir Walter Scott, the distinguished Scotch novelist. It will, it is expected, exceed anything of the kind in the history of the city.

The Sunday law excitement in Chicago runs high. The Good Templars have called upon the Young Men's Christian Association, representing the interests of the Christian community of the city, to order a mass meeting, "so that American citizens may have an opportunity of hearing the truth and deciding whether drunkenness and infidelity shall continue to rule in the high places of the land."

A steam yacht, called the "Lady of the Lake," has been constructed at New York city for Brigham Young. The boat was made without regard to symmetry or beauty of design, is intended solely for pleasure, and will ply on Salt Lake and the Jordan river. The two cabins are arranged to accommodate Mr. Young and two wives at a time.

The Antietam National Cemetery is located at Sharpsburg, Maryland, and is in shape a trapezium, the graves of the dead soldiers of Pennsylvania and New York forming the base of the figure. There are five thousand Union soldiers buried there, the graves of three thousand and seven hundred of whom are identified. In the center of the grounds, in an elevated location, it is intended to erect a monument in honor of those buried around. The structure will consist of a pedestal twenty-five feet high, on which will be a colossal statue twenty feet high, of a Union soldier on guard. The entire monument is to be of white granite, will weigh about three hundred tons and cost $30,000, and take about two years to complete it.

Reliable information from Government circles in Berlin is to the effect that the gold coin of one and one-half grammes in weight (22,149 grains, the weight of the gold dollar being 25.8 grains, of which 23.2 grains are pure gold) will become international monetary unit, if the proposition is supported by the United States Government.

At the annual visitation of the Observatory at Greenwich, England, June 3d, Doct. Airy, the Astronomer Royal, exhibited the instruments and portable observatories which have been prepared for the observation of the transit of Venus, December 8th, 1874, the first transit of the planet since June, 1769 (105½ years before), at the various stations on the earth at which it has been decided to locate British observers—probably a dozen or more. There was also shown a telescope filled with *water*, which has been specially prepared to solve an intricate astronomical problem connected with the aberration of light.

Several gentlemen locally interested in the success of Saratoga this summer, and in furnishing amusements for the thousands who will throng there before the summer is over, have subscribed for a purse of $5,000, as a prize for a grand contest between the four-oar crew now training in England to row a match with the St. John's crew at Montreal, and an American crew or crews, who will be selected from those who are to row in the Boston regatta on the 15th of July, the money to be divided so that the winner will get $2,500, the second $1,500, and the third $1,000. The race to be rowed on Saratoga Lake, in the early part of September.

PERSONAL.

The talented young American, Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, a grandson of the late John Ashmead, Esq., of Philadelphia, has achieved a collegiate distinction not hitherto attained by any of our young countrymen, having graduated with the "first honor" at Christ Church, Oxford University, England. That an American should have wrested from a host of English competitors the highest honors of the most venerable and respected of the world's universities, is a subject of general congratulation.

Henri Rochefort, some six weeks since, wrote to an intimate personal friend of his in New York City, announcing his intention of coming to America just as soon as he could arrange his affairs in Paris, and asking him to exert his influence to procure him employment on some New York journal. The friend succeeded in obtaining for him an advantageous offer from a prominent weekly, and a letter, so informing him, must have reached him at about the time the Versaillists were putting him on trial for his life. It is known, also, that Cluseret contemplated returning to New York at an early day.

Forty-two German authors dedicated their books to Queen Victoria last year. Ten of them received presents of more or less value in return; the other thirty-two were obliged to content themselves with letters of thanks. It is said American authors intend to follow this fashion, just for the sake of getting the queen's autograph.

Bishop Simpson is at Cape May, and it is hoped that the reviving influences of sea air will restore his health. Mrs. Simpson, who has been in Europe, has been apprised of his condition, and is now on the way to America.

A London correspondent thus writes of the celebrated preacher, Spurgeon: I once heard him preach in the Crystal Palace to 20,000 persons. His wife sat immediately below his pulpit. She grew frightened and began to shed tears. Mr. Spurgeon observed her, and, calling some one to him, sent a message, asking her to sit where she could not look at him, and after she had moved her nervousness passed away. So little did he exert himself that I could not believe the people at the rim of the circle could hear, but I was wrong. When the doxology, after the sermon, had been sung, the great Baptist preacher, with the familiarity which seems to be allowed to particular men, said: "No, no; that will not do. Not half of you sung then. Let us have the words again, and let every one join. Mr. Organist, please play the verse once more." The organ was at the extreme end—scarcely in sight. The organist looked like a black dot. But he heard the little stout man in the pulpit, and turning round to the keys, sent forth a glorious volume of music; and the people had heard as well. The 5,000 singers became 20,000. It was wonderful to find those enormous regiments of singers suddenly join the rest.

W. S. Woodward, the principal figure head in the recent Rock Island Railroad stock panic in New York last week, is said to be a prominent and leading member of St. James Church in Brooklyn, and is one of the most active men connected with the Sunday School of that Church. He commenced business as a broker nearly twenty-five years ago, and has been known as one of the most desperate and reckless operators on the Stock Exchange. He has failed several times, and so bad was the impression left by him at his last failure that for a long time he remained in obscurity and insignificance. But since the flush times of the war he has again become famous for the magnitude of his operations.

General Phil. Sheridan expresses his opinion of William I, Emperor of Germany, in the following language: "The Emperor William is a fine old gentleman and a good gentleman. He possesses a personal courage and bravery in an unusually high degree. I, myself, have seen him under the heaviest fire at Gravelotte. Far from being under the influence of Bismarck, he has a firm, determined will of his own, which he knows how to carry out, even in opposition to Bismarck."

A gossipy Washington correspondent writes that rumor says the beautiful woman who now bears his name and shares the fortune of M. Catacazy, the Russian Minister, was literally stolen from her former husband, who was serving his Government in a diplomatic relation at some foreign court, and adds: "There have been many differences between the Russian Minister and Secretary Fish of a delicate character, both of an official and social nature. While society at European courts is not proverbial for its great purity or virtue, it still is punctilious about admitting those of whom there has been any public scandal. M. Catacazy, nor any other diplomat, could not introduce therein one with whom they might have lived for years without giving a marital title, and it is not without a natural feeling of pride and humiliation that ladies like Mrs. Fish have to take this pill, though sugar-coated with great beauty and high position. It has become a trite saying of these foreign representatives of the old countries, "anything is good enough for America." The present Emperor of Russia is rumored to have declared when his present Minister was promoted from the position of Secretary to that of Minister, that he believed the Chevalier about unscrupulous enough to match the Americans.

Of Caleb Cushing the Washington *Capital* has this to say: He is one of the most wonderful men of the day. Without office and without official recognition of any sort, he is yet a power. We hazard nothing in saying that for the last three years of our Washington observation, no State paper has been written of any importance, or move made, or diplomatic agent selected, without calling in aid the pen or advice of this remarkable man. He reminds one more of a European statesman, one of that sort who accumulates years and information without age, and up to the last moment of a long career, is as valuable to his country as in the prime of manhood.

It is represented that during the current month the health of Bishop Simpson has failed to a degree which creates deep concern on the part of the whole Methodist Church. By over effort in his various engagements he has been prostrated, and for some days confined to his room. It is his intention, we learn, to retire to some of the watering places for a season, in the hope that his strength may rapidly recover. He still hopes to be able to attend his fall Conferences.

Mrs. J. D. Lander recently played a very successful engagement at the California Theater in San Francisco, the receipts for eighteen nights aggregating $19,800, of which Mrs. L.'s share was $5,600.

It is said that "Boucicault opened with a dramatic season in Exeter, England, last month, and on the third night found one man in the auditorium at the hour for the curtain to rise. Boucicault viewed him critically, and decided that he could scarcely be called a large and enthusiastic audience, and sent him out one by one. This extraordinary run of patronage run Boucicault out of town."

Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, has made a sensation in London. A correspondent writes that the occasion of Rev Mr. C.'s first sermon in that city was the anniversary of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, and the fame of the preacher brought together a crowded assembly. Mr. Collyer's style of address was new to nearly every one present. His accent, his peculiar emphasis, his freedom from conventionality, and his dramatic power created a lively sensation. I heard many say afterwards that he was the most striking pulpit orator they had ever heard. He enchained the attention from first to last.

The Way Cattle Are Raised in Texas.

The cattle business is a humbug, in one respect, and has done more injury than good to the State. The ranger fills the place of the Indian, and is an improvement on Mr. "Lo" only in having a whiter skin. He is worth no more to the State than an Indian who has no gun and no tomahawk or scalping-knife. Their number is very limited, but they have ruled the country with their wild cattle, which roam everywhere, to the injury of every settler who might choose to come here and plow the ground. Instead of being a blessing, as many suppose, this cattle-raising business, in the way it is done here, is a positive curse to the State, and had it not been for this very thing the advantages of Texas as a farming State would have drawn a population here long since more than equal to that of several States which now have double the population of this. It takes a ranger four years to raise a steer that will be worth as much as the butchers pay anywhere in Missouri or Illinois for a calf four weeks old. In fact, there are few cattle here five years old that will sell for as much as the butchers in Missouri pay for veal a month old. The difference is that it costs something to keep a calf one month in the blue grass land, but it does not cost the ranger here anything to keep a calf four or five years. His cattle roam over and live on land owned by other people. In this way it is an easy matter to raise cattle. All one has to do is to get some cows, a mustang and branding iron, turn Indian, and chase the calves in the summer with a lasso and burn your name on their sides, and in four or five years you will have cattle worth $12 a head. This is the way cattle raising is carried on at present, and until the ranger is played out, Texas will improve but very little.

STATE NEWS.

Senator Cameron informs the town Council of Carlisle that the United States barracks at that place will not be abandoned, but that an artillery company will be sent to garrison the post.

Jefferson Brodbeck, of Jefferson, York county, committed suicide last week by hanging himself in his barn.

Here is a snake story which comes all the way from Sharp Mountain in this State: Two young girls a few days ago left a smaller one, about four years old, alone under a tree for a short time, and on returning to the spot found the little one standing still and speechless—neither replying to their questions nor wishing to leave the spot. They finally carried her home against her will, where every question was asked and effort made to make her speak, but in vain, until they inquired if she had seen a snake, when she immediately went into convulsions, with which she has been afflicted at intervals ever since.

The Bellefonte *Republican* says: Truly Bellefonte has reason to boast of having in her midst the most patriotic citizen in the State or nation, in the person of Major James Armor, who not only served ninety days during the war of 1812, but also served eight months during the late rebellion. At the time the Major rendered his late service to the Government, he had reached the advanced age of seventy-four years, notwithstanding he occupied the position of a private, undergoing all the hardships incident to the life of a soldier. Major Armor is a staunch Republican, is yet in the enjoyment of good health, was the principal man in the late decoration ceremonies at this place, and is even more active and energetic than many of our much younger citizens.

The Shippensburg *News* says: "One night last week John Maclay, aged six years, a son of Robert H. Maclay, of this place, whilst in a somnambulistic state, jumped from a second story window of his father's residence to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet, without sustaining the least injury. Some of the family hearing something 'drap' in the yard, went out and found him still asleep. With much difficulty he was awakened, and said that he had been dreaming of 'playing circus,' and made a leap with the above result."

The Scranton *Republican* publishes the following dog story: Among the "pups" having no recognized owners, but which as yet have been so fortunate as to escape capture by the police, is the dog known to a large number of our citizens as the "Grand Army Dog." The history of the dog is very singular, and not known to a great many. The animal until recently was the property of Mrs. Barnum, who moved out of the neighborhood a short time ago, and was brought by her husband from the South at the close of the rebellion, he having found him in almost a famished condition on the grave of a rebel soldier after the battle of Chattanooga. Barnum was an engineer, and mysteriously disappeared from this city some time ago, and since his disappearance nothing authentic has been heard of him. His wife continued to take care of the dog, not only on account of his unusual sagacity, but also because of his antecedents. Some time ago the animal got shot, the ball penetrating the fore-quarter and lodging there. Dr. Up de Graff extracted the bullet, the animal appearing to recognize the service rendered in the most palpable manner. As a confirmation of his perception of the good done him he visited the office next day, and continues to do so regularly, showing his affection for the doctor when he meets him by a variety of demonstrations. He is a small, black specimen of the canine species, and may be seen any day on Franklin avenue. Though belonging to no particular one, he seems to have plenty to eat at all times, and has been saved from the clutches of the police by the doctor putting a muzzle on him.

Rev. Cyrus Jeffreys, of Huntingdon county, having obtained a charter for the organization of a new religious sect, has started the "Church of Christ in America." The leading feature of the ism is hostility to the orthodox doctrine of the Resurrection.

Charles Van Dresar hung himself to a rafter in the attic of his mother's house in Corry last Tuesday.

Mr. Welch, Secretary of the National Iron Manufacturing Company, says the operatives in the iron works of Danville own more houses in proportion to their number than those of any other manufacturing town in the country.

A man in Danville has kept one hotel for forty years, and has an old bachelor boarder who has been with him for thirty-five years.

Archibald Robertson, Esq., died at his home in Beaver Falls on Tuesday last, at the age of eighty years. Mr. Robertson was at one time elected to the State Senate by the Whigs, and Collector of Internal Revenue for the district from 1866 to 1869.

The frame work of the new puddling mill of the Valley Iron Works at Sharon is up, and the work is being rapidly pushed forward.

The *Register* says the great obstacle to the growth of Oil City is the lack of small dwellings suitable for mechanics and laborers.

Will P. Hastings, publisher of the Punxsutawney *Plaindealer*, has associated Mr. G. M. Keck with him in the publishing business, and hereafter that paper will appear under the names of Hastings & Keck.

Hon. F. Marion Abbott, State Senator from Mississippi, is in Warren, spending a few weeks with his family.

The Lawrence furnace property, in Slipperyrock township, Lawrence county, was sold recently to Messrs. Foltz & Gordon, for $1,400. The purchasers intend putting the furnace into operation immediately.

The Bloomsburg Iron Company has blown in the furnace that has been out of blast for some time. All the furnaces are now in operation and every indication is that times are improving.

Last Tuesday a little child of Joseph Pyles, of Neshannock township, Lawrence county, while playing with other children, drank heartily of cold spring water, and soon after fell dead.

John Potts, Esq., has been treasurer of the Norristown school district for twenty-one years continuously.

A board of trade has been organized at Allentown.

Mott Ketch died in Burnside township, Center county, a few days since, from the effects of a blow received by a stone thrown by some party unknown.

Lewisburg has about $506,000 invested in manufactories, the yearly receipts of which are about $698,000. The number of men employed is 328, at an expense of $135,000 annually.

In North East, the other day, a young woman threw Scotch snuff into the eyes of a man who, as she charges, had slandered her, and while he was blinded by the pungent powder, belabored him severely with a cowhide. The man who received the castigation occupied a prominent position in the society of the village.

A military drill for the State championship will take place on the plaza, Broad and Market, Philadelphia, the coming Fourth of July.

The Bloomsburg *Republican* tells a story of a horse which was frigtened to death during a severe thunder storm.

A young man named Lock, having made arrangements for marrying a lady in Dunksburg, against the wishes of her relations, was last week taken from his bed at midnight, by a gang of masked men, carried to the woods, and being tied to a tree, naked, was beaten with heavy whips until nearly dead. Two of the perpetrators of the outrage have been arrested, and the community is talking of serving them in the same manner that Lock was treated.

On Sunday, 11th inst., Rt. Rev. James F. Wood, Roman Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, confirmed 860 persons in Mahanoy City, many of whom were adult converts to the faith. The ceremonies were preceded by a procession of the church societies through the streets of the city.

The *American Churchman*, of Chicago, the leading Episcopal journal of the West, has been consolidated with the *Churchman*, of Hartford, Connecticut. It is claimed that this consolidation gives the *Churchman* a circulation unparalleled in the history of the journalism of this religious denomination in this country or England.

Hardness of Hearing.

Let those who have defective hearing pay the same attention to it that they would to any other ailment of the human system, and they will find it as fully remediable. The tidal sound in the ear; the singing of birds; the noise like a tea-kettle, and the sound like grasshoppers and spindles, are but the forerunners of far more serious ailments than are at first conceived of, and, unless remedied, will end in serious impairment of hearing. Many persons find, all at once, that they are deaf, and can hardly divine the cause. If searched into, they will find that it was some seemingly trifling cause, which, if attended to in the beginning, would have saved not only a great deal of annoyance and suffering, but would at the same time have hindered an incurable deafness or a troublesome hardness of hearing. Scores of people who find themselves afflicted with swellings about the neck, catarrhal afflictions, &c., would, if they had the matter properly investigated find it traceable to some obstruction of the aural passages. There is no reason of any force whatever, why diseases of the ear should not be as amenable to scientific treatment as any other, and if the proper application of science were made to them, in time, they would be just as curable. We would advise our readers who may be afflicted in this way to consult Dr. KEYSER, who has every appliance for the examination and cure of aural maladies. Office for all Chronic Diseases, in the rear of his Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

The Universal Safeguard.

It is useless for State Legislatures to pass laws for the preservation of the public health, if the great law of self-preservation, which depends for its enforcement upon the will of the individual, is suffered to remain a dead letter.

There is scarcely an adult member of the community of either sex, in the country, who has not seen the testimony in favor of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, furnished over their own signatures by persons of acknowledged eminence in science, literature, art, commerce, and every department of business and professional life. These witnesses have declared in the most explicit terms that the preparation is a safeguard against epidemics, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, a valuable antibilious medicine, a promoter of appetite, a genial and harmless stimulant, a good acclimating medicine, a strengthener of the nerves, a general invigorant, a protection against the deleterious effects of malaria and impure water, and that it imparts a degree of vigor and activity to the vital forces which is not communicated by any other of the tonics and stomachics in use. Under these circumstances the self-preservative law of nature should teach every rational person who, either by reason of inherent debility, or in consequence of exposure to unwholesome influences, is in peril of losing the greatest of all temporal blessings, health, the importance of using the Bitters as a defensive medicine. Dyspeptics who neglect to give it a trial are simply their own enemies. It is guaranteed to cure indigestion, in all its forms, and the bilious and nervous will find nothing in the whole range of officinal and proprietary medicines which will afford them the same relief.

Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy
Has received the endorsement of eminent physicians, and its great efficacy is certified to by druggists generally. rus*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the purest sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in market. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others.

WANTED—ALL PERSONS WANTING employment should send for The Family Casket, free. Address J. HENRY SYMONDS, Box 57, Boston, Mass. d*

$150 A MONTH! EMPLOYMENT!
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS!
A premium HORSE and WAGON for Agents. We desire to employ Agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machines. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low priced, licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

CHAS. ABEL & CO.,
172 Wylie Street, Pittsburgh,
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS.
Pure WINES and LIQUORS for Medical Purposes.

NOTICE—
The Freehold Bank and Building Association of the City of Pittsburgh,
Will apply to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, at the Session of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two (1872), for a Supplement to their Charter allowing them Discounting and Banking Privileges. That their Capital shall be Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000), with the privilege of increasing the same to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($500,000), and their name and location the same as at present in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

NOTICE—
The Pittsburgh Life Insurance Co. of the City of Pittsburgh,
Will apply to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, at the Session of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two, (1872), for a Supplement to their Charter allowing them Discounting and Banking Privileges. That their Capital shall be One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000), with the privilege of increasing the same to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000), and their name and location the same as at present in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

THE
New Orleans, Mobile and Texas
RAILROAD COMPANY
Are building a Trunk Line, connecting New Orleans with Mobile on the east, and giving
THE ONLY RAILROAD CONNECTION
Between the former city and the great and most productive State of Texas on the west, the total distance from Mobile to Houston being 475 miles.
The Company is composed of strong Northern capitalists, who have already expended nearly TEN MILLION DOLLARS of their own funds in the construction of the line. They have built about 225 miles from Mobile westward, and secured by purchase of securities and made provision for the thorough repair and equipment of the 108 miles constituting the Texas division; leaving but 140 miles to be built
To Complete the Entire Road.
It is believed that no other railroad corporation in the country has ever made so large an expenditure from its own means before offering any of its securities to the public.
The Company now offer for sale the
Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds
Upon the Louisiana division of 226½ miles from New Orleans to the Sabine river. This will probably be the most valuable portion of the whole line, as it will be the only rail communication by which the enormous productions of Texas can reach the Southern metropolis.
So important is this road considered to Louisiana, that the State has made very liberal grants in aid of the enterprise, by direct donations, by indorsement of its bonds, and by subscriptions to the stock of the Company, amounting in all to over eight million of dollars.
The Bonds now offered are of two classes:
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
To the amount of $12,500 per mile, and
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS,
To an equal amount, both principal and interest guaranteed by the State of Louisiana. The price of the two classes is the same, and subscribers can take their choice.
The Bonds are only in the denomination of $1,000, or £200 each, interest payable January and July, at the rate of 8 per cent. currency in New York, or 7 per cent. gold in London, at the option of the holder, at the time each coupon is due. Bonds can be registered, if desired.
No Better Security has been Offered
To investors. The Bonds are largely profitable, as well as entirely safe. One thousand dollars invested in these eight per cent. bonds will give the purchaser MORE THAN SEVENTY-SEVEN PER CENT. greater annual interest than the same amount invested in the new Government Five Per Cents.
At the same price, an 8 per cent. currency long bond is far cheaper than a 7 per cent. gold one. Calculating a return to specie payments in three years, and taking the time that the bonds of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad have to run—45 years—we find that by compounding the interest of each, every six months, at 7 per cent. AN 8 PER CENT. CURRENCY BOND AT 90 WILL GIVE A RETURN OF $2,614 18 MORE THAN A 7 PER CENT. GOLD BOND, AT THE SAME PRICE, OR NEARLY THREE TIMES THE AMOUNT OF THE ORIGINAL INVESTMENT.
The Bonds are dated May 1, 1871. The first coupon will, therefore, be a fractional one, running from May 1 to July 1. The price is 90, and accrued interest at 8 per cent. currency from May 1 to date of remittance.
Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by
Messrs. S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers.
Information concerning the Company and the Road, and pamphlets containing map and full details of the enterprise, can be obtained of the undersigned or any of the Company's advertised agents,
W. B. SHATTUCK, Banker,
AND
Financial Agent, N. O., M. and T. R. R. Co.,
d* No. 23 Nassau street, New York.

BROILING
IS THE
Cheapest, Easiest, Quickest and Most Healthy Method of Cooking
BEEFSTEAK, HAM, CHICKEN OR GAME
AND THE
"EPICURE BROILER"
IS THE BEST APPARATUS EVER YET INVENTED FOR BROILING!
Being so simple in its construction, and easily handled, that a child of ten years can use it successfully.
We particularly desire they shall be tested and compared with any and all other Broilers, and if they do not prove CHEAPER and MORE EASILY OPERATED, giving better satisfaction than any Broiler in use, we will refund their cost, and pay all expenses.
They Fit all kinds of Openings on either Stoves or Ranges. No Preparation of Fire is Necessary, as they Operate as Perfectly over the Flame from Bituminous Coal as the brightest Hickory Wood or Charcoal Fire.
Follow the printed directions which are sent with each Broiler, and we guarantee satisfaction in every instance, whether Beefsteak, Ham, Chicken or Game is cooked.
SOLD WHOLESALE BY THE
Excelsior Manufacturing Co.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
AND
FLEMING, AGNEW & CO.,
62 and 64 THIRD AVENUE,
TuF PITTSBURGH, PA.

A Splendid Offer.
200 LOTS
OF ONE-QUARTER ACRE EACH,
Thirty Miles from Pittsburgh, to be disposed of
AT $1 00 A LOT.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Fayette, Allegheny, Westmoreland and other counties in Western Pennsylvania, that he has decided to dispose of a Valuable Piece of Property, containing 50 ACRES, AT LAYTON'S STATION, P. AND C. R. R. FAYETTE COUNTY, 30 miles from Pittsburgh, upon the DISTRIBUTION PLAN, the Drawing, as will be seen below, being perfectly fair and honest.
The Ground, Beautiful Meadow Land, will be laid out in the most approved plan, will contain Streets and Alleys, will be an enlargement of the Village of Perryopolis, and will contain
200 Lots of One-quarter Acre Each.
The Property adjoins the thriving Village of Perryopolis, and lies directly upon the re-opened line of the
HEMPFIELD RAILROAD,
Purchased by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, March 30th, 1871, and which, from the positive assurance given, will be extended from Washington, Pa., to Layton's Station this summer, and it is highly probable
A DEPOT
Will be erected upon a portion of this Property.
These Lots will then become very valuable, on account of the Railroad Connections with which they are surrounded and the advantages arising from the extension of Perryopolis.
The Distribution Plan or Scheme Proposed is as follows:
On the 4th of July
A GRAND PIC-NIC will be held at WEST NEWTON. Excursion Tickets being issued by the Connellsville Railroad and Monongahela Packet Company. 12,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH will be sold. These will admit the holder to the Pic-Nic, where the DRAWING FOR LOTS WILL TAKE PLACE.
Twelve Thousand Duplicate Tickets will be placed in the Box and there will be one Lot for every 60 Tickets sold. The Drawing will be done in the usual manner, by fair and impartial persons, appointed for the purpose, and subscribers holding the lucky Tickets will be awarded the Lots then and there, receiving the Deeds as soon as possible thereafter.
Tickets for the Pic-Nic may be obtained of WM. BARR, No. 25 Fourteenth street, Birmingham; CHARLES HAUCH, Druggist, corner Second avenue and Grant street; JOHN W. PITTOCK, opposite Postoffice, or the subscriber,
W. H. WRAY,
d* Perryopolis, Fayette County.